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(54) Title: BIOACTIVE FUSION PROTEINS AND PRE-EXISTING TUMOR THERAPY			
(57) Abstract Fusion proteins, such as a bioactive IL-12 polypeptide, which comprise at least two polypeptide monomers (chains of amino acids) joined through a heterologous polypeptide linker and which are bioactive, as well as their production, are described. Also described are tumor cells transduced to express the fusion proteins and methods of treating disorders characterized by established tumors.			

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BIOACTIVE FUSION PROTEINS AND PRE-EXISTING TUMOR THERAPYRelated Applications

This application is a Continuation-in-Part of U.S. Serial No. 08/385,335, filed February 8, 1995, the
5 teachings of which are incorporated herein by reference.

Background of the Invention

Production of therapeutic proteins, such as those which are dimeric, is often difficult, inefficient and expensive. Production of a dimer may require separate
10 expression of the two components, followed by joining of those components to form a functional dimer. Alternative methods of producing functional dimeric proteins would be useful.

Summary of the Invention

15 The present invention relates to fusion proteins which comprise at least two polypeptide monomers (chains of amino acids) joined through a polypeptide linker and are bioactive, as well as to their production. In one embodiment, the bioactive fusion proteins of the present
20 invention comprise two or more polypeptides which occur as subunits or monomers in a corresponding bioactive native dimeric protein and are linked through heterologous amino acid residues (amino acid residues which are not present between two subunits in the native protein). As it occurs
25 in nature, the cytokine IL-12 is a heterodimer made up of a 40 kDa subunit (p40) linked by a disulfide bond to a 35 kDa subunit (p35). Gillessen. S. et al., Eur. J. Immunology, 25:200-206 (1995); Ozmen et al., J. Exp. Med., 180:907-915 (1995); Heinsel et al., Inf. & Immun., 62(10):4244-4249

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(1994). For example, the fusion protein is a bioactive interleukin-12 (IL-12) fusion protein which comprises two subunits, designated p35 and p40, joined by a polypeptide linker. In further embodiments, the fusion protein

5 comprises the subunits of other dimeric hematopoietic growth factors joined by a polypeptide linker, or the subunits of other dimeric cytokine proteins joined by a polypeptide linker. In another embodiment, the bioactive fusion protein comprises two subunits which are bioactive

10 monomers (e.g., interleukin-2, GM-CSF) in their native form and are joined through a polypeptide linker to produce a fusion protein which is chimeric or hybrid in nature in that it comprises at least two components or subunits which do not occur together in a native protein (e.g., an

15 interleukin-2/GM-CSF fusion protein).

The present invention also relates to methods of producing the subject fusion proteins, constructs useful in their production and host cells containing the constructs from which the encoded fusion proteins are expressed. The

20 subject fusion proteins are expressed in an appropriate expression system, such as by a retrovirus vector which contains and expresses DNA encoding the subunits or monomers and the polypeptide linker of the desired fusion protein in an appropriate host cell, such as in mammalian

25 cells. The present invention further relates to cells which have been transduced to secrete IL-12 fusion proteins of the present invention, and particularly to tumor cells which have been transduced to secrete an IL-12 fusion protein. The invention also relates to the use of the

30 transduced tumor cells, particularly in the treatment of tumors.

Fusion proteins of the present invention are useful for the same purposes (e.g., therapeutic or diagnostic uses) as the corresponding native protein. For example,

35 IL-12 fusion proteins can be used to enhance the lytic

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activity of NK/lymphokine - activated killer cells, act as a growth factor for activated human T and NK cells and stimulate production of IFN- γ by resting peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC). IL-12 is also useful in treating a variety of cancers. For instance, IL-12 is useful for the enhancement of antitumor immunity and, as described herein, tumor cells which secrete either native IL-12 or an IL-12 fusion protein of the present invention can be used to treat established tumors, such as to prevent the further development of a tumor, cause established tumors to regress, prolong survival, or a combination thereof. The fusion proteins have certain advantages over the corresponding native proteins in that they can be made efficiently and reproducibly by the methods described herein. Furthermore, the fusion proteins of the present invention may also have advantages over the corresponding native proteins in terms of modified or enhanced activity, more favorable bioavailability and improved pharmacokinetic properties.

20 Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 shows the structures of SFG-based retroviral constructs for interleukin-12 production (SD=splice donor; IRES=internal ribosome entry site; SA=splice acceptor; LTR=long terminal repeat).

25 Figure 2 shows the nucleic acid sequences encoding the linker sequences in interleukin-12 fusion proteins of the present invention and flanking IL-12 p35 and IL-12 p40 sequences (SEQ ID NO: 1 to 4 and 35), as well as the encoded amino acid sequences (SEQ ID NO: 5 to 7 and 36).

30 Figures 3A-3U show the full restriction map and the nucleic acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 8 and 9) of pUC19-SFG.

Figures 4A-4C show the nucleic acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 10 and 11) encoding the murine IL-12 p35 subunit and

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the amino acid sequence of the murine IL-12 p35 subunit (SEQ ID NO: 12).

Figures 5A-5D show the nucleic acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 13 and 14) encoding murine IL-12 p40 subunit and the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 15) of the murine IL-12 p40 subunit.

Figure 6 shows a standard curve generated using recombinant murine IL-12.

Figures 7A-7D show graphic representations of the effect of immunotherapy of CMS-5 tumor-bearing mice with wild-type, GM-CSF- and IL-12-secreting CMS-5 cells. Treatment was started either on day 7 (7A and 7B) or day 14 (7C and 7D) after tumor challenge. Endpoints are either survival (7A and 7C) or tumor-free survival (7B and 7D). Tumors were either untreated (a) or treated with GM-CSF-secreting CMS-5 cells (b), IL-12-secreting CMS-5 cells (c) or wild type CMS-5 cells (d).

Figure 8 is a graphic representation of the incidence of regression of established CMS-5 tumors by type of immunotherapy. Tumors were treated as follows: column 1 received no immunotherapy; column 2 was treated with wild-type tumor cells; column 3 was treated with GM-CSF-secreting tumor cells; and column 4 was treated with IL-12-secreting tumor cells.

Figure 9 is a graphic representation of tumor regression in mice treated with systemic IL-12. The open square and closed square, triangle, circle and diamond represent 5 individual mice treated with systemic IL-12 at 0.1 $\mu\text{g/d}$ given 5 days per week for 4 weeks.

Figures 10A-10B show graphic representations of the superior survival resulting from immunotherapy with IL-12-secreting CMS-5 cells compared to systemic IL-12 administration or no treatment (nil). Figure 10A depicts results using a tumor inoculum of 2×10^5 cells. Figure

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10B depicts results using a tumor inoculum of 4×10^5 cells.

Figures 11A-11B show graphic representations of the comparison of efficacy (proportion of mice surviving) of CMS-5 cells secreting different forms of IL-12 as immunotherapy for established CMS-5 tumors. Figure 11A shows results using tumors initiated by 2×10^5 CMS-5 cells with treatment starting on day 14 (20 mice per group pooled from two experiments). Figure 11B shows results using tumors initiated by 4×10^5 CMS-5 cells with treatment starting on day 14 (1 group of 10 mice). The tumors were either untreated (a) or treated with wild type CMS-5 cells (b), GM-CSF-secreting CMS-5 cells (c), native IL-12-secreting CMS-5 cells (d) or IL-12 fusion protein-secreting CMS-5 cells (e).

Figures 12A-12C are graphic illustrations of the results of immunotherapy of B16 (melanoma) tumors with cytokine-secreting tumor cells. For the pre-existing tumor model, tumors were initiated with 4×10^5 B16 cells and immunotherapy commenced on day 7 (Figure 12A) or day 14 (Figure 12B). For the challenge model (Figure 12C), 5×10^5 irradiated cells were administered as a vaccine 14 days before tumor challenge with 1×10^6 B16 cells. Tumors were either untreated (a) or treated with wild type B16 cells (b), GM-CSF-secreting B16 cells (c), native IL-12-secreting B16 cells (d) or IL-12 fusion protein-secreting B16 cells (e).

Figures 13A-13B are graphic illustrations of the effects on immunotherapy of IL-12 delivery by different cell types in mice with pre-existing renal cell carcinoma (RENCA) tumors. Figure 13A shows results when RENCA tumors were treated with either irradiated wild-type CMS-5 tumor cells (C-wt) or CMS-5 tumor cells transduced to secrete either native IL-12 (C-nIL-12) or the IL-12 fusion protein (C-scIL-12). Figure 13B shows results when RENCA tumors

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were treated with either a combination of wild-type CMS-5 and RENCA cells (C-wt + R-wt), a combination of IL-12 fusion protein-secreting RENCA cells and wild type CMS-5 cells (C-wt + R-IL-12) or a combination of IL-12 fusion protein-secreting CMS-5 cells and wild type RENCA cells (C-IL-12 + R-wt).

Figures 14A-14B are a graphic representation of the effects on immunotherapy of pre-existing CMS-5 tumors with IL-12 fusion protein-secreting RENCA tumor cells. Figure 14A shows the results when CMS-5 tumors were treated with either wild type RENCA cells or RENCA cells transduced to secrete the IL-12 fusion protein. Figure 14B shows the results when CMS-5 tumors were treated with either a combination of wild type RENCA and wild type CMS-5 cells (C-wt + R-wt), a combination of IL-12 fusion protein-secreting RENCA cells and wild type CMS-5 cells (C-wt + R-IL-12) or a combination of IL-12 fusion protein-secreting CMS-5 cells and wild type RENCA cells (C-IL-12 + R-wt).

Detailed Description of the Invention

Described herein are bioactive fusion proteins which comprise at least two subunits linked or joined by an intervening amino acid linker, a method of producing the bioactive fusion proteins, constructs useful for producing the fusion proteins which can be expressed in host cells, and host cells containing the constructs.

In one embodiment, the bioactive fusion proteins of the present invention comprise: 1) at least two polypeptide subunits or monomers which correspond to polypeptide subunits present in a native dimeric protein which has a specified bioactivity and 2) at least one polypeptide linker which joins the subunits in such a manner that the resulting fusion protein is bioactive. If the resulting fusion protein is dimeric (includes two subunits or monomers), the two components can be subunits which occur

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in the same native dimeric protein (e.g., two IL-12 subunits); subunits which occur in two different native dimeric proteins (e.g., one subunit from IL-12 and one subunit from IL-3) or monomers which are individually bioactive (e.g., IL-2, GMCSF). Multimeric fusion proteins, which comprise three or more subunits joined by polypeptide linkers, can comprise, for example, three or more of the subunits which occur in the same native dimeric protein (e.g., three or more IL-12 subunits), three or more subunits which occur in different native dimeric proteins (e.g., two IL-12 subunits and one IL-3 subunit), three or more bioactive monomers (e.g., three IL-2 monomers, two IL-2 monomers and one GMCSF monomer) or a combination of subunits from native dimeric proteins and bioactive monomers (e.g., two IL-12 subunits and a GMCSF monomer). In each case, a polypeptide linker is present between two subunits (e.g., the order is subunit-linker-subunit-linker-subunit). As used herein, the terms subunit and monomer are used interchangeably to refer to the components of a dimeric or multimeric protein and the single component of a monomeric protein. The order of subunits in the fusion protein of the present invention can be p35-linker-p40 or p40-linker-p35. In either case, the polypeptide linker is positioned between the two subunits. A bioactive fusion protein of the present invention which includes subunits which occur in the same native dimeric protein "mimics" or is similar to what is referred to herein as a corresponding native dimeric protein in terms of its bioactivity, but differs from the corresponding native dimeric protein in that the fusion protein includes linker amino acid residues which do not occur in the corresponding native protein (heterologous amino acid residues) between each pair of polypeptide subunits. A corresponding native protein is one which includes the subunits present in the fusion

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protein and exhibits biological activity also exhibited by the fusion protein.

For example, in the case of a bioactive IL-12 fusion protein, the two subunits, designated p35 and p40, of a mammalian native IL-12 protein (e.g., human, mouse, rat, dog, cat, monkey, chimpanzee or pig IL-12 protein) are joined through a polypeptide linker. Here, the corresponding native protein is the mammalian native IL-12 protein. Similarly, in the case of another bioactive fusion protein, such as IL-3, the corresponding native protein is IL-3. The amino acid residues of the subunits of the bioactive fusion protein can be the same as those of the subunits of the corresponding native protein or can be different, provided that the resulting fusion protein exhibits the desired bioactivity. For example, the subunit(s) can have a different amino acid sequence from that of the corresponding subunit of a native protein (i.e., the sequence of the native subunit can differ in that one or more amino acid residues has been deleted or replaced by a naturally-occurring or non-naturally-occurring amino acid residue, additional amino acid residues have been incorporated, or an amino acid residue has been modified). The desired bioactivity is activity like that of the corresponding native protein (e.g., it produces a physiological response which also results from the activity of the corresponding native protein). The bioactivity of a fusion protein (e.g., the duration of its effect, extent of the resulting response) may be greater or lesser than that of the corresponding native protein.

The polypeptide linker present in the fusion protein can be of any length and composition appropriate to join two subunits in such a manner that the resulting fusion protein has the desired biological activity and retains its integrity as a dimer or multimer. The appropriate length and composition of a linker can be determined empirically

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for the specific fusion protein to be produced. Generally, the polypeptide linker will be at least 7 amino acid residues, although it can be shorter (e.g., 2 to 6 amino acid residues). Typically the linker will be less than 30 amino acid residues in length, such as 7 to 25 amino acid residues or 7 to 20 amino acid residues in length. In one embodiment, the polypeptide linker is 7 to 16 amino acid residues and in specific embodiments is 7, 11, 15 or 16 amino acid residues. Specific linkers used in producing bioactive IL-12 fusion proteins are represented in Figure 2 and described in Example 4. In specific embodiments, the polypeptide linkers are exemplified by the sequences (Gly₄Ser)₃; (Gly₄Ser)₃Ser; (Gly₄Ser)₂Ser and Gly₆Ser, and these linkers can also be used to join subunits of other fusion proteins in addition to the IL-12 fusion proteins of the present invention. Alternatively, other polypeptide linkers can be used to join two IL-12 subunits to produce a bioactive IL-12 fusion protein.

The DNA encoding the bioactive fusion protein can be cDNA or genomic DNA and can be from a variety of animals, particularly mammals. For example, the DNA can be human, mouse, rat, dog, cat, monkey, chimpanzee, pig or ferret DNA. The DNA can encode a complete or entire subunit (e.g., a complete IL-12 p35 subunit and a complete IL-12 p40 subunit) or a fragment or portion of a subunit(s), provided that the encoded fusion protein has the desired biological activity when it is expressed. The nucleic acid sequences of DNA encoding mouse IL-12 p35 and p40 subunits are represented in Figures 4 and 5, respectively. The nucleic acid sequences of DNA encoding human IL-12 p35 and p40 subunits have been published (Gubler et al. in Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, USA, 88:4143 (1991); Figure 4A-4C and 5A-5D). All or a portion of IL-12 DNA can be used to produce the subject IL-12

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fusion protein, provided that the encoded fusion protein is bioactive (has IL-12 activity).

Any expression system appropriate for expressing a protein such as a mammalian, bacterial, yeast or insect expression system, can be used to express the fusion proteins of the present invention. For example, as described herein, a viral (e.g., a retroviral) vector which expresses DNA (e.g., cDNA) encoding the desired fusion protein in a mammalian host cell has been used. As also described herein, retroviruses containing cDNA encoding the p35 and p40 subunits of IL-12 and an intervening polypeptide linker (an IL-12 fusion protein) have been constructed and transfected into packaging cells (e.g., BOSC23 packaging cells). Target cells (e.g., CMS-5 fibrosarcoma cell line) were infected with virus-containing supernatants and cultured; media conditioned by infected cells was assayed for IL-12 activity using an interleukin-2 and concanavalin-A primed splenocyte proliferation bioassay. Packaging or producer cell lines other than BOSC23 cells can be used to produce infectious retroviruses containing the fusion protein-encoding DNA. In addition, target cells other than a fibrosarcoma cell line, such as B16 melanoma or renal cell carcinoma cell lines, can be used to produce the fusion protein. IL-12 bioactivity was demonstrable in cells infected with the retroviruses, as described in Example 4.

Specific retroviruses have been constructed for expression of an IL-12 fusion protein (Example 1 and Figure 1) and cells infected with the retroviruses have been shown to produce bioactive IL-12 fusion proteins (see Example 4). The retroviruses used all included the SFG retroviral backbone whose sequence is shown in Figure 3. The vectors designated pSFG.IL-12.p35 and pSFG.IL-12.p40 include, respectively, the cDNA for the IL-12 p35 subunit or the cDNA for the IL-12 p40 subunit. The vector designated

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pSFG.IL-12p35-IRES-p40 includes cDNA encoding the IL-12 p35 subunit and cDNA encoding the IL-12 p40 subunit, separated by an internal ribosome entry site sequence. The vector designated pSFG.IL-12p40-IRES-p35 includes the same
5 components as plasmid pSFG.IL-12p35-IRES-p40 but the dimers are in the reverse order, as indicated. The vectors designated pSFG.IL-12.p35-linker-p40 and pSFG.IL-12.p40-linker-p35 include cDNAs encoding each IL-12 subunit linked by the (Gly₄Ser)₂Ser and (Gly₄Ser)₂Ser linker respectively.
10 The vectors designated pSFG.IL-12.p35-linker- Δ p40 and pSFG.IL-12.p40-linker- Δ p35 include linked cDNAs in which sequences encoding a putative 22 amino acid leader sequence were deleted from the second cDNA. The vector designated pSFG.hIL-12.p40.linker. Δ p35 is a human form of the IL-12
15 fusion protein and is analogous to the murine form pSFG.IL-12.p40.linker. Δ p35 except that the linker is shorter due to a deletion which occurred during the cloning (see Figure 2, construct E). As described in Example 4, IL-12 bioactivity was shown in conditioned medium from cells infected with
20 the retroviruses.

Prokaryotic and eukaryotic host cells transfected by the described vectors are also provided by this invention. For instance, cells which can be transfected with the vectors of the present invention include, but are not
25 limited to , bacterial cells such as *E. coli*, insect cells (baculovirus), yeast or mammalian cells such as Chinese hamster ovary cells (CHO). Tumor cells which are transduced to secrete the IL-12 fusion proteins of the present invention are particularly useful in the present
30 invention.

Thus, expression vectors described herein can be used to transform, transfect or transduce host cells, either eukaryotic (yeast, avian, insect or mammalian) or prokaryotic (bacterial cells), using standard procedures

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used in producing other well known proteins. Similar procedures, or modifications thereof, can be employed to prepare recombinant proteins according to the present invention by microbial means or tissue-culture technology.

5 For example, fibroblast-derived 3T3 cells can be transduced with the vectors of the present invention to express and secrete the IL-12 fusion proteins of the present invention. Tumor cells and 3T3 cells are useful in the context of the present invention, as cells transduced to secrete IL-12 or
10 IL-12 fusion proteins of the present invention are a useful source of the protein or fusion protein (e.g., for purification). Tumor cells transduced to secrete IL-12 or IL-12 fusion proteins also have particular utility as antitumor agents as described herein.

15 The tumor cells to be transduced can be selected from the individual to be treated or from another individual; furthermore, the tumor cells to be transduced can be the same type as the tumor cells of the tumor to be treated or the tumor cells can be of a different type from the tumor
20 to be treated. For example, a CMS-5 tumor can be treated with CMS-5 tumor cells, renal cell carcinoma (RENCA) tumor cells, or B16 tumor cells which secrete IL-12 or an IL-12 fusion protein of the present invention. Alternatively, the tumor can be treated with a combination of IL-12-
25 secreting, IL-12 fusion protein-secreting and wild type cells of the same or different cell type. For example, a RENCA tumor can be treated with a combination of wild type RENCA cells and IL-12 fusion protein-secreting CMS-5 cells or with a combination of native IL-12-secreting CMS-5 cells
30 and IL-12 fusion protein-secreting RENCA tumor cells.

The present invention also relates to transduced tumor cells which express native IL-12 or IL-12 fusion proteins of the present invention and their use in treating tumors. That is, transduced tumor cells which express and secrete
35 IL-12 or IL-12 fusion proteins are useful as therapeutic

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agents for the treatment of cancer or to treat established tumors, and provide a means for reversing tumors (reducing their size or causing their complete regression) or preventing further growth of an established tumor. As
5 described herein, transduced tumor cells expressing IL-12 or IL-12 fusion proteins of the present invention cause the regression of established tumors, prevent the establishment of tumors, prolong survival or a combination thereof in animals to which they are administered in a therapeutically
10 appropriate dose.

For instance, the tumor cells secreting IL-12 or the IL-12 fusion protein of the present invention can be formulated with a physiologically acceptable medium to prepare a pharmaceutical composition. The particular
15 physiological medium may include, but is not limited to, water, buffered saline, polyols (e.g., glycerol, propylene glycol, liquid polyethylene glycol) and dextrose solutions. The optimum concentration of the active ingredient(s) in the chosen medium can be determined empirically, according
20 to procedures well known to medicinal chemists, and will depend on the ultimate pharmaceutical formulation desired. Methods of introduction of the IL-12-secreting or IL-12 fusion protein-secreting tumor cells include, but are not limited to, intradermal, intramuscular, intraperitoneal,
25 intravenous, subcutaneous, oral and intranasal. The tumor cells secreting native IL-12 or an IL-12 fusion protein can be administered at or near the site of a tumor to be treated or at any other site on the body, provided that the IL-12 or IL-12 fusion protein produces the desired
30 therapeutic effect (regression of established tumors, prevention of tumor establishment or prolonged survival). As described herein, proximity of tumor site and administration site is not necessary for the efficacy of the treatment. Other suitable methods of introduction can
35 also include rechargeable or biodegradable devices and slow

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release polymeric devices. The pharmaceutical compositions of this invention can also be administered as part of a combinatorial therapy with other agents. Treatment regimens will depend upon the dose, route of delivery, frequency with which the composition is administered, type, size and stage of the tumor to be treated, and the age, health and other physical characteristics of the individual to be treated.

In one method of the invention, a therapeutically effective quantity (dose) of the transduced tumor cells (optionally formulated with a physiologically appropriate medium) is administered to an individual having a tumor to be treated (e.g., decreased in size or prevented from increasing in size). The transduced tumors cells can also be administered in a therapeutically appropriate dose to an individual to prevent the establishment of a tumor. For example, the transduced tumor cells can be administered to an individual in need of anticancer therapy (e.g., an individual with an established tumor or an individual in whom establishment of a tumor is to be prevented). Alternatively, the IL-12 fusion protein of the present invention can be administered directly to the individual in a therapeutically effective dose; the IL-12 fusion protein can be optionally combined with a physiologically acceptable medium as described above.

As described herein, the efficacy of IL-12-secreting tumor cells as antitumor immunotherapy was assessed in mice with established tumor burdens. The immunogenic CMS-5 (fibrosarcoma) and non-immunogenic B16 (melanoma) tumors were used; RENCA tumors were also utilized as described herein.

As shown in Examples 6-8, work described herein demonstrates that for the immunotherapeutic treatment of 14-day established palpable CMS-5 tumors, immunotherapy with IL-12-secreting and IL-12 fusion protein-secreting

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tumor cells prolonged survival by inducing the regression of tumors. Furthermore, immunotherapy with IL-12-secreting tumor cells induced tumor regression even when the palpable tumor burden averaged more than 5% of body mass. Although
5 IL-12 has antitumor activity against CMS-5 tumors when administered systemically, for mice with larger tumor burdens at the onset of therapy there was a significant survival advantage of IL-12-secreting tumor cell immunotherapy over systemic IL-12 therapy. This shows that
10 there is an advantage in delivering the IL-12 by transduced tumor cells rather than just as systemic cytokine therapy. Data from tumor cells transduced to express an IL-12 fusion protein (SFG.IL-12.p40.linker.Ap35) indicate that the murine and human forms of the fusion protein have a
15 specific activity at least equal to the native molecule in an in vitro bioassay.

Results described herein show that IL-12-secreting B16 cell vaccination altered the natural history of the growth of later established B16 tumors, and they also appear to be
20 able to enhance immunological mechanisms capable of modulating tumor growth. IL-12-secreting B16 cells are useful as immunotherapy for established B16 tumors, as they effectively prolong survival. These results show that there exist inducible innate mechanisms able to modulate
25 the natural history of established tumors in the mouse, and that IL-12-secreting cells are more potent at inducing them than GM-CSF-secreting cells. These results, which are more fully described in the Examples below, show that IL-12-secreting tumor cells have efficacy as immunotherapy for
30 established tumors.

The present invention is illustrated by the following examples, which are not intended to be limiting in any way.

EXAMPLE 1 Construction of Plasmids

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The general structure of the plasmids used in these studies is shown schematically in Figure 1. The confirmed sequences of the linkers in each of the fusion proteins are given in Figure 2.

5 Source of plasmids

The plasmids containing cDNAs for the murine IL-12 p35 and p40 subunits (pBS.IL-12.p35 and pBS.IL-12.p40) were provided by Hoffmann-La Roche (Nutley, NJ). The numbering of base pairs in this document corresponds to the maps of the inserts of these two plasmids (Figures 4 and 5). The plasmid containing the SFG retroviral backbone was provided by Dr. Dan Ory (Whitehead Institute, Cambridge, MA) as pSFG-TPA, a pUC plasmid containing the SFG retroviral backbone between the HindIII and EcoRI sites with a tissue plasminogen activator cDNA between the unique NcoI and BamHI sites in the SFG retrovirus. A nucleotide sequence map of the SFG retroviral backbone is shown in Figure 3.

Plasmid pSFG.IL-12.p35

The IL-12p35 cDNA was provided in pBluescript with the sequences surrounding the translational initiation ATG optimized to ACCATGG according to the rules of Kozak. The IL-12p35 cDNA fragment was excised as a NcoI-EcoRI fragment, the EcoRI overhang having been filled using the Klenow fragment of *E. coli* DNA polymerase 1. This fragment was ligated using T4 DNA ligase into the NcoI-BamHI sites of pSFG, the BamHI overhang having been filled using the Klenow fragment of *E. coli* DNA polymerase 1. The resulting plasmid is designated pSFG.IL-12.p35.

Plasmid pSFG.IL-12.p40

30 The IL-12p40 cDNA was provided in pBluescript. The NcoI-BamHI fragment containing the IL-12p40 cDNA was

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excised and ligated into the NcoI-BamHI sites of pSFG to make pSFG.IL-12.p40.

General Strategy for Construction of SFG-based Vectors

The general strategy for constructing the SFG-based retroviral vectors for IL-12 fusion protein expression is as follows: Two oligonucleotides encoding the sense and antisense strand of a (Gly₄Ser)₃ linker fragment and contiguous IL-12 cDNA sequences to be linked (with terminal sequences for the creation of cohesive ligatable overhangs) were synthesized using a "PCR-mate" 391 DNA synthesizer (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA). The sequence of the (Gly₄Ser)₃ linker was that of Huston *et al.* (Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 85:5879-5883(1988)).

For the two fusion proteins using complete IL-12 cDNAs, the oligonucleotides were designed to be cloned into a unique restriction enzyme site at the 3' end of the first cDNA, reconstructing the 3' end of the first cDNA and enabling a NcoI-NcoI fragment encompassing the full cDNA and linker sequence to be cloned into the NcoI site of the SFG plasmid containing the other cDNA.

The cloning strategy was similar for the two fusion proteins with a deletion of 66 bp coding the first 22 amino acids of the second cDNA. Linker oligonucleotides were designed to be cloned into unique restriction enzyme sites that lay 3' of bp 66 of the translated bases of the second cDNA in the fusion protein construct. This enabled a fragment to be excised for cloning that reconstructed the 3' end of the first cDNA joined to the linker and contained the linker joined to codon 23 of the second cDNA.

The sequence of the linker and contiguous cDNA regions in plasmids was determined using a "Sequenase" kit (Amersham, Cleveland, OH).

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Plasmid pSFG.IL-12.p35-linker-p40

The oligonucleotides were: sense,

- 5'-CCGCC.GGT.GGC.GGT.GGC.TCG.GGC.GGT.GGT.GGG.TCG.GGT.GGC.GG
C.GGA.TCT.TCCATGGAGCT-3' (SEQ ID NO: 16); and antisense,
5 5'-CCATGGA.AGA.TCC.GCC.GCC.ACC.CGA.CCC.ACC.ACC.GCC.CGA.GCC.
ACC.GCC.ACC.GGCGGAGCT-3' (SEQ ID NO: 17).

- These two oligonucleotides were annealed,
phosphorylated using T4 polynucleotide kinase, and ligated
into the SacI site of pBS.IL-12.p35 which had been
10 dephosphorylated using calf intestinal phosphatase. The
NcoI-NcoI fragment of the resulting plasmid containing the
IL-12p35 cDNA and correctly orientated linker was excised
and ligated into the dephosphorylated NcoI site of
pSFG.IL-12p40 to create pSFG.IL-12.p35-linker.p40 (the
15 correct orientation of this ligated fragment was demon-
strated by a SacI digest).

- This plasmid was sequenced using the following two
primers: 5'-CAGAGTGAAAATGAAGCT-3' (SEQ ID NO: 18) and
5'-GAAGCTCTGCATCCTGCT-3' (SEQ ID NO: 19), corresponding to
20 bp 601-618 and 613-630 of the IL-12p35 cDNA. Sequencing
demonstrated that a deletion had occurred during cloning
resulting in a loss of 15 bp from the linker sequences, but
maintaining an intact reading frame. The sequence of the
linker in this plasmid is given in Figure 2.

25 Plasmid pSFG.IL-12.p40.linker.p35

The oligonucleotides were: sense,

- 5'-GGGTCCGATCC.GGT.GGC.GGT.GGC.TCG.GGC.GGT.GGT.GGG.TCG.GGT.
GGC.GGC.GGA.TCT.TCCATG-3' (SEQ ID NO: 20); and antisense,
5'-GATCCATGGA.AGA.TCC.GCC.GCC.ACC.CGA.CCC.ACC.ACC.GCC.CGA.G
30 CC.ACC.GCC.ACC-GGATCGGACCCTGCA-3' (SEQ ID NO: 21).

These two oligonucleotides were annealed and ligated
into the Sse8387I and BamHI sites of pBS.IL-12.p40. The
NcoI-NcoI fragment of the resulting plasmid containing the
IL-12p40 cDNA and correctly orientated linker was excised

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and ligated into the dephosphorylated NcoI site of pSFG.IL-12p35 to create pSFG.IL-12.p40.linker.p35 (the correct orientation of this ligated fragment was demonstrated by a XcmI digest).

- 5 This plasmid was sequenced using the following two primers: 5'-CTATTACAATTCCTCATG-3' (SEQ ID NO: 22) and 5'-GAGGGCAAGGGTGGCCAA-3' (SEQ ID NO: 23), corresponding to base pairs 997-1014 of the IL-12 p40 cDNA and base pairs 91-74 of the IL-12 p35 cDNA (an antisense primer).
- 10 Sequencing confirmed that the sequence of the linker and contiguous IL-12 cDNA sequences were as expected.

Subsequent restriction enzyme mapping of pSFG.IL-12.p40.linker.p35 after the transfection and expression studies were completed revealed that it probably
15 contained a concatamer of NcoI-NcoI-fragments from the final cloning step.

Plasmid pSFG.IL-12.p35.linker.Ap40

- The oligonucleotides were: sense,
5'-T.TGC.TGG.AGC.TCC.GCC.GGT.GGC.GGT.GGC.TCG.GGC.GGT.GGT.GG
20 G.TCG.GGT.GGC.GGC.GGA.TCT.ATG.TGG-3' (SEQ ID NO: 24) and
antisense,
5'-CACAT.AGA.TCC.GCC.GCC.ACC.CGA.CCC.ACC.ACC.GCC.CGA.GCC.AC
C.GCC.ACC.GGCGGAGCTCCAGCAAA-3' (SEQ ID NO: 25).

- These two oligonucleotides were annealed,
25 phosphorylated using T4 polynucleotide kinase, and ligated into pBS.IL-12.p40 from which the 30 base pair 5' XcmI-XcmI fragment had been excised. The SacI-SacI fragment from the resultant plasmid was excised and ligated into the SacI site of pBS.IL-12.p35 which had been dephosphorylated using
30 calf intestinal phosphatase (the correct orientation of the ligated fragment was demonstrated by a NcoI-EcoRI digest). The NcoI-EcoRI fragment of the resultant vector was excised, the EcoRI overhang having been filled using the Klenow fragment of *E. coli* DNA polymerase 1, and ligated

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into the NcoI and Klenow-filled BamHI sites of pSFG to create pSFG.IL-12.p35.linker.Ap40.

This plasmid was sequenced using the following primers: 5'-CAGAGTGAAAATGAAGCT-3' (SEQ ID NO: 18) and
5 5'-GAAGCTCTGCATCCTGCT-3' (SEQ ID NO: 19), corresponding to base pairs 601-618 and 613-630 of the IL-12p35 cDNA; and
5'-GTCATCTTCTTCAGGCGT-3' (SEQ ID NO: 34), an antisense primer corresponding to base pairs 217-200 of the IL-12 p40 cDNA. Sequencing confirmed that the sequence of the linker
10 and contiguous IL-12 cDNA sequences were as expected.

Plasmid pSFG.IL-12.p40.linker.Ap35

The oligonucleotides were: sense,
5'-CTG.GCC.TGC.AGG.GTC.CGA.TCC-GGT.GGC.GGT.GGC.TCG.GGC.GGT.
GGT.GGG.TCG.GGT.GGC.GGC.GGA.TCT-AGG.GTC.ATT.CCA.GTC.T-3'
15 (SEQ ID NO: 26) and antisense,
5'-CTGGAATGACCCT.AGA.TCC.GCC.GCC.ACC.CGA.CCC.ACC.ACC.GCC.CG
A.GCC.ACC.GCC.ACC.GGATCGGACCCTGCAGGCCAGAGA-3'
(SEQ ID NO: 27).

These two oligonucleotides were annealed,
20 phosphorylated using T4 polynucleotide kinase, and ligated into the PflM1 site in pBS.IL-12.p35 which had been dephosphorylated using calf intestinal phosphatase. The orientation of this ligated fragment was confirmed by an Sse83871/EcoRI digest. The Sse83871-EcoRI fragment from
25 the resultant plasmid was excised, the EcoRI overhang having been filled using the Klenow fragment of *E. coli* DNA polymerase 1, and ligated into the Sse83871 and Klenow-filled BamHI sites of pSFG.IL-12.p40 to create pSFG.IL-12.p40.linker.Ap35.

30 This plasmid was sequenced using the primer 5'-GCAAAGGCGGGAATGTCT-3' (SEQ ID NO: 28), corresponding to base pairs 960-977 of the IL-12.p40 cDNA. The sequence of the second linker codon was difficult to read, but its sequence was determined by sequencing the cloned linker in

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the intermediate plasmid using the antisense primers 5'-AGGAATAATGTTTCAGTT-3' (SEQ ID NO: 29) and 5'-CAGCAGTGCAGGAATAAT-3' (SEQ ID NO: 30) corresponding to base pairs 224-207 and 233-216 of the IL-12 p35 cDNA respectively. Sequencing confirmed that the sequence of the linker and contiguous IL-12 cDNA sequences were as expected.

Plasmids pSFG.IL-12.p35.IRES.p40 and pSFG.IL-12.p40.IRES.p35

10 The encephalomyelocarditis virus (ECMV) internal ribosome entry site (IRES) fragment was provided by Dr. Michael Sadelain (Whitehead Institute, Cambridge, MA), and was as previously described (Ghattas *et al.*, Mol. Cell. Biol., 11:5848-5859 (1991)).

15 EXAMPLE 2 Cells and Tissue Culture

BOSC23 packaging cells (Pear *et al.*, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 90:8382-8396(1993)) were obtained from Dr. Dirk Lindemann (Whitehead Institute, Cambridge, MA). They were passaged in Dulbecco's modified Eagles medium (DMEM) supplemented with 10% calf serum, 50 U/ml penicillin and 50 µg/ml streptomycin.

CMS-5 tumor cells (DeLeo *et al.*, J. Exp. Med., 146:720-734 (1977)) were obtained from Jason Salter (Whitehead Institute, Cambridge, MA). They were passaged in DMEM supplemented with 10% foetal calf serum, 50 U/ml penicillin and 50 µg/ml streptomycin. The same medium was used for the collection of CMS-5 conditioned medium.

C57BL/6 splenocytes for IL-12 assays were obtained by mincing a spleen through a sieve (Falcon 2350, Becton Dickinson, Franklin Lakes, NJ) and collecting the cells in IL-12 medium (as detailed in Schoenhaut *et al.* (J. Immunol., 148:3433-3440 (1992))) supplemented with 2% foetal calf serum.

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EXAMPLE 3 Generation of BOSC23-derived Producer Cells and Collection of Conditioned Media

BOSC23 cells were plated at 2×10^6 cells per 6 cm tissue culture dish and transfected by CaPO₄ transfection with the various constructs as previously described (Pear et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 90:8382-8396 (1993)). Twenty-four hours after transfection, the medium was replaced with 5 ml fresh medium. Virus-containing supernatants were collected 24 hours later, filtered through a 0.45 μ m filter and polybrene added to a final concentration of 8 μ g/ml. 2.5 ml of virus-containing supernatant was used to infect CMS-5 cells immediately for 4 hours (in preparation for this infection, CMS-5 cells had been plated at 5×10^4 cells/6 cm tissue culture dish the previous day) and the remaining 2.5 ml frozen at -70 °C. The following day, the frozen 2.5 ml of virus-containing supernatant was thawed and used for a second 4 hour infection of the CMS-5 cells. To collect IL-12-containing conditioned medium, the medium was replaced the following day with 5 ml fresh medium which was harvested 24 hours later. These conditioned media were filtered through a 0.2 μ m filter and frozen at -70°C for later assay for IL-12 bioactivity. 5 ml of fresh medium was added to the CMS-5 cells and a second set of conditioned media collected 24 hours later which were also filtered and frozen for later assay. The infected CMS-5 cells were then lysed, and genomic DNA prepared for later analysis.

EXAMPLE 4 Bioassay for Murine Interleukin-12

Levels of bioactive interleukin-12 were determined using a concanavalin-A and interleukin-2 primed splenocyte proliferation assay, as described in Schoenhaut et al. (J. Immunol., 148:3433-3440 (1992)). The concanavalin A was obtained commercially from Boehringer (Mannheim, Germany)

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and the recombinant human interleukin-2 commercially from Chiron Therapeutics (Emeryville, CA). To harvest cells for the measurement of [³H]thymidine incorporation into cellular DNA, a Skatron (Sterling, VA) cell harvester and
5 filtermats (#7031) were used. To assay for inhibitory activity in conditioned media, the 50 μ l sample volume comprised 25 μ l of 1000 pg/ml recombinant murine IL-12 and 25 μ l of the test sample. Samples of conditioned media were assayed in duplicate at several dilutions in the range
10 1:1 to 1:1000. A standard curve was constructed for each bioassay using recombinant murine IL-12 in the range 20-10,000 pg/ml. The recombinant murine IL-12 was obtained from Hoffmann-La Roche (Nutley, NJ). To calculate the bioactive IL-12 concentration in test samples in pg/ml, the
15 linear part of the standard curve was approximated using the curve-fit function of "KaleidaGraph 2.1.1" software and the resultant formula used for calculations. Conditioned media were verified to have hIL-12 immunoreactivity by hIL-12 ELISA assay (commercial kit, R & D Systems).

20 The following constructs (Figure 1) were assessed for their ability to express a bioactive IL-12 fusion protein:

- A. pSFG.IL-12.p35.linker.p40;
- B. pSFG.IL-12.p40.linker.p35;
- C. pSFG.IL12-p35.linker.Ap40;
- 25 D. pSFG.IL12-p40.linker.Ap35; and
- E. pSFG.hIL-12.p40.linker.Ap35.

The sequences for the linkers in each construct were as follows, as confirmed by sequencing (some adjacent confirmed IL-12 sequences are given for orientation):

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- A. 5'->>>IL-12p35.AGC.TCC.GCC-GGT.GGT.GGT.GGG.TCG.GGT.GGC
 .GGC.GGA.TCT.TCC.ATG.GGT.CCT.CAG.>>>IL-12p40-3' (SEQ
 ID NO: 1);
- B. 5'->>>IL-12p40.CCC.TGC.AGG.GTC.CGA.TCC-GGT.GGC.GGT.GGC
 5 .TCG.GGC.GGT.GGT.GGG.TCG.GGT.GGC.GGC.GGA.TCT.TCC.ATG.G
 GT.CAA.>>>IL-12p35-3' (SEQ ID NO: 31);
- C. 5'->>>IL-12p35.5'-TAT.CTG.AGC.TCC.GCC-GGT.GGC.GGT.GGC.
 TCG.GGC.GGT.GGT.GGG.TCG.GGT.GGC.GGC.GGA.TCT.ATG.TGG.GA
 G.CTG.GAG.AAA.>>>IL-12p40-3' (SEQ ID NO: 32);
- 10 D. 5'->>>IL-12p40.TGT.GTT.CCC.TGC.AGG.GTC.CGA.TCC-GGT.GGC
 .GGT.GGC.TCG.GGC.GGT.GGT.GGG.TCG.GGT.GGC.GGC.GGA.TCT.A
 GG.GTC.ATT.CCA.GTC.TCT.GGA.CCT.GCC.>>>IL-12p35-3' (SEQ
 ID NO: 33); and
- E. 5'->>>hIL-12p40.TGC.AGT.GGT.GGC.GGT.GGC.GGC.
 15 GGA.TCT.AGA.AAC.>>>hIL-12p35-3' (SEQ ID NO: 35).

No IL-12 bioactivity was detectable in media conditioned by mock-transfected CMS-5 cells, and CMS-5 cells infected with the SFG retrovirus alone, or by a related retrovirus (MFG) carrying the lac-z gene. However, media conditioned by these cells contained significant inhibitory activity at 1:2 and 1:10 dilutions, inhibiting as much as 95% of the bioactivity of 500 pg/ml of rmIL-12 (Table 1, and other data not shown). Despite this background of inhibitory activity in the conditioned media, bioactive IL-12 production proved to be still demonstrable.

Constructs for the expression of single subunits of the IL-12 protein (pSFG.II-12.p35 and pSFG.II-12.p40) resulted in no detectable bioactivity on their own. However, cotransfection of BOSC23 cells with these constructs together resulted in bioactive IL-12 secretion

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by infected CMS-5 cells. Similarly, CMS-5 cells infected with the SFG.IL-12.p35 retrovirus and 24 hours later with the SFG.IL-12.p40 retrovirus also produced bioactive IL-12 (Table 1).

- 5 The dicistronic constructs designed to express both IL-12 subunits using the IRES sequence resulted in similar levels of bioactive IL-12 production (despite an undetectable level of viral infection as determined by Southern hybridization analysis (see below)) (Table 1).
- 10 The ability of IRES-containing retroviruses to result in bioactive IL-12 production has been confirmed by generating stable clonal retrovirus producing cell lines using both these constructs.

- 15 All IL-12 fusion protein constructs resulted in significant bioactive IL-12 production by infected CMS-5 cells. Of particular note was the SFG.IL-12.p40 linker.Ap35 construct, for which IL-12 bioactivity was demonstrable in undiluted conditioned medium (despite the background of substantial inhibitory activity) and for
- 20 which a 1:1000 dilution of conditioned medium contained bioactivity equivalent to 301 pg/ml of rmIL-12 (Table 1). All constructs resulted in titratable IL-12 bioactivity despite significant non-specific inhibitory activity in the conditioned media as well. Bioactivity of hIL-12 was
- 25 confirmed at Hoffman-LaRoche (Nutley, NJ, laboratory of Dr. M. Gately), and the specific activity of the hIL-12 fusion protein was determined to be approximately equivalent to the specific activity of recombinant native human IL-12.

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TABLE 1

Construct	Agonist assay (IL-12 bioactivity, pg/ml)		Antagonist assay (% inhibition of 500 pg/ml IL-12 in assay)	
	Dilution of CM in assay		Dilution of CM in assay	
	1:1	1:100	1:2	1:10
No DNA	<50	<50	<50	8.6
SFG-empty	<50	<50	12	-91
MFG-lac-z	<50	<50	66	64
SFG.IL-12p35	<50	<50	65	76
SFG.IL-12p40	<50	<50	94	84
2X infection ^a	199.7	234.2	1	1
2X transfection ^b	244.7	118.8	12	-3
A	86.5	<50	44	60
B	253.8	<50	41	12
C	189.2	57.0	43	42
D	297.8	600.1	-48	-143
		301.2	-48	-93

These data are from one of three separate assays.

a. Target cells infected sequentially with pSFG.IL-12.p35 and then pSFG.IL-12.p40 viruses (each containing only the respective cDNA between the NcoI and BamHI sites)

b. BOSC23 cells were transfected with a mixture of pSFG.IL-12p35 and pSFG.IL-12.p40 constructs

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These data indicate IL-12 agonist activity was present in media conditioned by cells infected with the fusion protein retroviral constructs. It is presumed that this results from bioactivity of secreted respective fusion proteins.

The fusion proteins were demonstrated to be present using Western blotting. Serum-free CM from wild-type CMS-5 cells or CMS-5 cells expressing native IL-12 or the IL-12 fusion protein (SFG.IL-12.p35.IRES.p40 or SFG.IL-12.p40.linker. Δ p35) were collected, filtered (0.2 μ m) and stored at -70°C. The CMs were concentrated 20-30-fold, and 20 μ g total protein sample was run on 10% polyacrylamide gels with or without 10% β -mercaptoethanol. The primary antibody was a polyclonal goat anti-rmIL-12 antibody (gift of D. Presky, Hoffman-La Roche, NJ). The "Renaissance" detection system (NEN Dupont) was used. A preliminary analysis indicated a 4-fold greater signal resulted from CM containing the single chain IL-12 (SFG.IL-12.p40.linker. Δ p35) fusion protein, and hence a 5 μ g total protein sample from this CM was loaded. The control lanes were CM from wild-type cells without or spiked with 50 ng rmIL-12.

EXAMPLE 5 Southern Hybridization Analysis of Genomic DNA from Infected CMS-5 Cells

Southern hybridization analysis of genomic DNA from the populations of infected CMS-5 cells was performed to demonstrate the presence of a hybridizing band consistent with infection of these cells by retroviruses of the expected structure, and to determine the efficiency of viral infection (by determination of retroviral copy number by genome).

From these NheI digests of genomic DNA, a hybridizing retrovirus-derived band of 985 bp plus the size of the insert cloned into the NcoI-BamHI sites of SFG was

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predicted (See Figure 1). The size of the various cloned fragments were: IL-12.p35 cDNA, 0.6 kb; IL-12.p40 cDNA, 1.0 kb; IRES, 0.7 kb; linker, 0.05 kb; the putative leader sequence deleted in two constructs was 0.066 bp.

5 The BOSC23 cell supernatants resulted in viral copy numbers of between 0.1 and 1.4 copies/genome (mostly 0.1-0.3 copies/genome) for all constructs except for the IRES-containing constructs, where no hybridizing band of the expected size (3.2 kb) was seen (Table 2).

10 Of particular note are the comparative results for the IL-12 fusion proteins retrovirus constructs in these populations of infected cells. Although the pSFG.IL-12.p35.linker.p40 retrovirus was present at 1.4 copies/genome, this corresponded with a relatively low
15 level of bioactive IL-12 production (Table 2). However, the SFG.IL-12.p40 linker.Δp35 retrovirus resulted in a relatively high level of IL-12 bioactivity, although it was present at 0.2 copies/genome.

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TABLE 2: Retrovirus Copy Number in CMS-5 Cells Infected by SFG.IL-12 Retroviruses

<u>SFG.IL-12 construct containing:</u>	<u>Retrovirus copy number^a</u>
Nil	0
IL-12.p35	0.1
IL-12.p40	0.3
Sequential infection (p35/p40)	0.3/0.3
Co-transfection (p35/p40)	0.1/0.1
IL-12.p35-IRES-p40	<<0.1 ^b
IL-12.p40.IRES.p35	<<0.1 ^b
IL-12.p35.linker.p40	1.4 ^b
IL-12.p40.linker.p35	0.1 ^b
IL-12.p35.linker.Ap40	0.4 ^b
IL-12.p40.linker.Ap35	0.2 ^b
<hr/>	
1 copy control	1.0 ^b
0.1 copy control	0.1 ^b

^a Relative to a plasmid copy number control of 13.5 pg of pSFG.IL-12.p35 linker.p40, calculated to be equimolar to 1 copy/genome for 10 µg genomic DNA.

^b Mean of results from one Southern blot probed first with a p35 and then with a p40 radiolabelled probe. Relative intensity of signals was quantitated using a Fuji BAS-II phosphoimager.

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EXAMPLE 6 Comparison of Immunotherapy of Established
Immunogenic CMS-5 Tumors with GM-CSF-secreting
and IL-12-secreting Tumor Cells

Cytokine-Secreting Tumor Cells

5 SFG retroviruses generated by CRE or CRIP packaging cell lines were used for the transduction of tumor cells. The amount of cytokine secreted in vitro by the tumor cells used in these studies were (in ng/ml/48h/10⁶ irradiated cells [all collected in 10 ml]): cells infected with CRIP-
10 packaged SFG.GM-CSF, B16>250, CMS-5>250; cells infected with CRE-packaged SFG.p35.IRES.p40.IL-12, B16 1-3, CMS-5 60-400; cells infected with CRE-packaged SFG.IL-12.p40.linker.Ap35, CMS-5 490-950; cells infected with CRIP-packaged SFG.IL-12.p35.IRES.p40, B16 90; and cells
15 infected with CRIP-packaged SFG.IL-12.p40.linker.Ap35, B16 170 and RENCA 45. The tumor cells were irradiated to prevent the formation of additional tumors therefrom after injection into mice, and cytokine secretion was characterized for the same irradiated cells. GM-CSF
20 concentrations of conditioned media (CM) were determined by ELISA (Endogen, Cambridge) and IL-12 levels by a bioassay based on the proliferation of concanavalin-A and interleukin-2 primed splenocytes (Schoenhaut et al. J. Immunol 148:3433 (1992)).

25 In an initial procedure, fibrosarcoma tumors were initiated with 2 x 10⁵ CMS-5 tumor cells injected subcutaneously on the back of syngeneic BALB/C mice, and immunotherapy (irradiated wild-type, GM-CSF-secreting or IL-12-secreting tumor cells) commenced either 7 or 14 days
30 later. In this experiment, mice were stratified into multiple groups of 5 to 10 mice that received either 1, 2 or 3 weekly doses of immunotherapy at either 1 x 10⁶ or 5 x 10⁶ cells/dose. However, the primary analysis was

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stratified only by the type of cells used as immunotherapy and the day on which treatment began, regardless of other scheduling variables.

Mice treated with irradiated IL-12-secreting tumor cells showed significantly better long-term tumor-free survival compared to untreated mice or mice treated with wild-type or GM-CSF-secreting tumor cells, for therapy schedules starting either 7 or 14 days after tumor challenge (Figures 7A and 7B, $p < 0.05$ for all comparisons with IL-12-secreting tumor cell immunotherapy). When immunotherapy was commenced 7 days after tumor transplantation, much of the survival advantage of mice treated with IL-12-secreting tumor cells was due to prevention of the development of late tumors (Figure 7C, $p < 0.05$ for all comparisons by the log rank test). When immunotherapy commenced 14 days after tumor transplantation, much of the survival advantage was due to the regression of established tumors (Figures 7C, 7D and 8, $p < 0.005$ compared to mice receiving wild-type or GM-CSF-secreting tumor cell immunotherapy). The palpable tumors that regressed in mice receiving IL-12-secreting tumor cell immunotherapy range from 1 to 8.5 mm in average diameter, and became impalpable 20-43 days (median 30 days) after tumor transplantation. The number of animals per group were respectively: 7A and 7B, 137, 40, 40, 38; and 7C and 7D, 18, 39, 40, 40. P-values given are for the least significant difference between treatment with IL-12-secreting cells and other groups. To determine the overall effect, data were pooled from groups that received like-immunotherapy cells by several schedules.

Subgroup analyses of therapies commencing on day 14 suggested that superior survival from immunotherapy with IL-12-secreting tumor cells resulted from schedules with more than one weekly dose of immunotherapy ($p = 0.1$), doses of 5×10^6 rather than 1×10^6 IL-12-secreting cells

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($p < 0.02$). Hence, in all subsequent experiments utilizing transduced tumor cells, immunotherapy regimens comprised the higher cell dose administered weekly for 4 weeks.

Statistical Analyses

5 All analyses were conducted on the basis of the intention to treat at the time of the random allocation of mice to groups. Descriptive statistics were calculated for major endpoints. Except where otherwise stated, differences in the survival endpoint were evaluated by the
10 Wilcoxon rank-sum test. For survival analyses, occasional deaths immediately after anaesthesia and treatment were treated as censored events. The chi-square test was used to measure the association of categorical variables. Where p-values summarize the comparisons between multiple groups,
15 only the largest p-value is given. Analyses were conducted using JMP software on a Power Macintosh 6100/60 computer.

EXAMPLE 7 Study of Mechanisms of IL-12-induced Tumor Regression and Improved Survival

In order to determine whether immunotherapy with IL-
20 12-secreting tumor cells was effective against larger tumor burdens, tumors were established with 4×10^5 tumor cells, which, compared with 2×10^5 cells, resulted in higher tumor incidence (day 14 palpability rates of 98/100 vs. 83/100, respectively), larger mean tumor size (6.7 ± 3.0 vs.
25 3.7 ± 2.4 mm diameter at day 14, respectively) and shorter median survival without treatment (31 vs. 37 days). Following establishment of these larger tumors, 70% (7/10) of tumor-bearing mice treated with IL-12-secreting tumor cell immunotherapy from day 14 survived with complete tumor
30 regression, compared with 0/10 mice treated with wild-type tumor cells ($p \leq 0.001$).

The administration of IL-12 systemically (intraperitoneally) to mice bearing tumors initiated by $2 \times$

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10⁵ CMS-5 cells also resulted in the regression of established tumors (Figure 9) and improved survival (4/5 at 90 days for mice treated with 0.1 µg/d, compared to 0/5 for placebo-treated mice). For mice with tumors established from 2 x 10⁵ CMS-5 cells, an IL-12 dose of 0.1 µg/d (4/5 survival) was superior to 1 (3/5 survival), 0.01 (1/5 survival) and 0.001 µg/d, for regimens starting either 7 or 14 days after tumor transplantation.

It was therefore possible that the regression of tumors in mice receiving immunotherapy with IL-12-secreting cells was not dependent on the local release of IL-12 at the site of the irradiated tumor cells administered as immunotherapy, but rather on a systemic effect of IL-12. This was evaluated by comparing different schedules starting on day 14 which combined either wild-type or IL-12-secreting tumor cell immunotherapy and systemic therapy with either IL-12, placebo or nothing. In mice with tumors initiated by 2 x 10⁵ CMS-5 cells, there was a tendency for median and overall survival to be better for immunotherapy with IL-12-secreting tumor cells than for systemic IL-12 therapy (Figure 10A). This tendency was statistically significant for mice with tumors initiated by 4 x 10⁵ cells (Figure 10B, p=0.006 comparing groups receiving systemic IL-12 (either alone or in combination with wild-type cells) vs. mice receiving IL-12-secreting tumor cell immunotherapy (either alone or with systemic therapy with diluent)). Comparisons of smaller, uniformly-treated groups (n=10/group, tumors initiated by 4 x 10⁵ cells) indicated that combining administration of wild type cells with systemic IL-12 was not different to systemic IL-12 therapy alone (p=0.85) and appeared inferior to vaccination with IL-12-secreting tumor cells alone (p=0.04) or given with placebo systemic therapy (p=0.19).

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EXAMPLE 8 Antitumor Effect of IL-12 Fusion Protein

In the pre-existing CMS-5 tumor model, immunotherapy with CMS-5 tumor cells expressing the IL-12 fusion protein SFG.IL-12.p40.linker.Ap35 was as effective as therapy with tumor cells making native IL-12 (Figures 11A and 11B). For mice with tumors initiated by either 2×10^5 or 4×10^5 CMS-5, survival was greater than 90% for groups of mice treated with CMS-5 cells secreting either form of IL-12, compared to less than 40% for mice that received no treatment, or treatment with wild-type or GM-CSF-secreting cells ($p \leq 0.02$).

EXAMPLE 9 Comparison of Immunotherapy of Established Non-immunogenic B16 Tumors with GM-CSF-secreting and IL-12-secreting Tumor Cells

In order to assess the efficacy of immunotherapy with IL-12-secreting tumor cells in another tumor model, the non-immunogenic B16 melanoma was studied. B16 tumor cells were transduced to make native IL-12 at 90 ng/ml/48hr/ 10^6 irradiated cells or the single chain IL-12 (SFG.IL-12.p40.linker.Ap35) at 170 ng/ml/48hr/ 10^6 irradiated cells. B16 tumors were initiated with 4×10^5 cells and immunotherapy of established tumors commenced either on day 7 (25% tumor palpability) or day 14 (93% tumor palpability, mean tumor diameter 5.74 ± 3.23 , $n=56$). This procedure was analyzed after 31 days of follow up, when only 1/60 (2%) of mice that were treated with wild-type cells, CM-CSF-secreting cells or nothing as immunotherapy survived. Although mice treated with IL-12-secreting cells had comparably poor overall survival, their median survival was significantly prolonged compared to that of control mice treated with wild-type cells when treatment commenced on day 7 (Figure 12A, 24 vs. 18 days $p=0.01$) and day 14 (Figure 12B, 28 vs. 18 days, $p=0.0005$). Similarly, median survival was prolonged with therapy with IL-12 fusion

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protein-secreting tumor cells when treatment commenced on day 7 (21 vs. 18 days, $p=0.08$) and day 14 (24 vs. 18 days, $p=0.006$). In 3/4 scenarios, IL-12-secreting tumor cells were superior to GM-CSF-secreting cells (respective p-values 0.01, 0.14, 0.003, 0.02).

Given the potent effect of GM-CSF-secreting B16 cells to induce antitumor immunity when used as a vaccine prior to tumor challenge, but their lack of effect on tumor growth when administered after tumor establishment, the effects of IL-12-secreting and GM-CSF-secreting B16 cells were compared as vaccines in a B16 tumor challenge model. The IL-12-secreting B16 cells used in initial studies secreted native IL-12 at 1-3 ng/ml/48hr/ 10^6 irradiated cells. GM-CSF-secreting B16 cells induced antitumor immunity when used as vaccines before tumor transplantation (Figure 12C, 80% 100-day survival).

EXAMPLE 10 Immunotherapeutic Effect of IL-12 Delivery by Tumor Cells of Different Origin from Tumor to be Treated

The effect of the delivery of IL-12 by tumor cells of different origin from the tumor to be treated on survival was assessed in renal cell carcinoma (RENCA) tumors. RENCA tumors were initiated with 4×10^5 cells, and immunotherapy of established tumors commenced on day 14. In one procedure, groups of mice were treated with either irradiated wild type CMS-5 cells or CMS-5 tumor cells transduced to secrete either native IL-12 or the fusion protein SFG.IL-12.p40.linker.Ap35 (Figure 13A). In another procedure, additional groups of mice were treated with a combination of irradiated CMS-5 and RENCA wild type cells, a combination of irradiated wild type CMS-5 and IL-12-secreting RENCA tumor cells or a combination of irradiated wild type RENCA tumor cells and IL-12-secreting CMS-5 tumor cells (Figure 13B).

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In the first procedure, immunotherapy with both CMS-5 tumor cells secreting native IL-12 and the IL-12 fusion protein prolonged the median survival (p-values of $p=0.02$ and $p=0.06$, respectively). In the second procedure, mice
5 treated with a combination of irradiated RENCA tumor cells and IL-12-secreting CMS-5 tumor cells exhibited a trend toward increased survival.

Additionally, CMS-5 tumors were initiated with 4×10^5 cells, and immunotherapy of established tumors commenced on
10 day 14. In one procedure, the established CMS-5 tumors were treated with either irradiated wild type RENCA tumor cells or RENCA tumor cells transduced to secrete either native IL-12 or the IL-12 fusion protein SFG.IL-
12.p40.linker. Δ p35 (Figure 14A). In another procedure,
15 additional groups of mice were treated with a combination of irradiated CMS-5 and RENCA wild type cells, a combination of irradiated wild type CMS-5 and IL-12-secreting RENCA tumor cells or a combination of irradiated
wild type RENCA tumor cells and IL-12-secreting CMS-5 tumor
20 cells (Figure 14B).

In the first procedure, immunotherapy with RENCA cells secreting the IL-12 fusion protein moderately prolonged the survival of the mice compared to mice treated with wild type RENCA cells; the effect was consistent with the lower
25 dose of IL-12 delivered by the transduced RENCA cells. In the second procedure, both mice treated with a combination of IL-12-secreting CMS-5 cells and wild type RENCA cells and mice treated with a combination of IL-12-secreting CMS-5 cells and wild type RENCA cells showed significantly
30 prolonged survival (p-values of $p=0.004$ and $p=0.04$) compared with mice treated with wild type RENCA and wild type CMS-5 cells.

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Equivalents

Those skilled in the art will recognize, or be able to ascertain using no more than routine experimentation, many equivalents to the specific embodiments of the invention
5 described herein. Such equivalents are intended to be encompassed by the following claims.

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Tumor Therapy

(iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 36

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-39-

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- (F) ZIP: 02173

(v) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:

- (A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk
- (B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
- (C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS
- (D) SOFTWARE: PatentIn Release #1.0, Version #1.30

(vi) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:

- (A) APPLICATION NUMBER:
- (B) FILING DATE:
- (C) CLASSIFICATION:

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- (A) APPLICATION NUMBER: US 08/385,335
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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 54 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
- (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

-40-

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1:

AGCTCCGCCG GTGGTGGTGG GTCGGGTGGC GCGGATCTT CCATGGGTCC TCAG

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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 66 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
- (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

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GGTCAA

66

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 66 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
- (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3:

AGCTCCGCCG GTGGCGGTGG CTCGGGCGGT GGTGGGTCGG GTGGCGGCGG ATCTATGTGG

60

GAGCTG

66

-41-

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 66 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
- (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:4:

GTCCGATCCG GTGGCGGTGG CTCGGGCGGT GGTGGGTCGG GTGGCGGCGG ATCTAGGGTC 60
ATTCCA 66

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:5:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 11 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
- (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:5:

Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser Ser
1 5 10

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:6:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 16 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
- (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

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(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:6:

Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser Ser
1 5 10 15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:7:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 15 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
- (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:7:

Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser
1 5 10 15

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:8:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 6350 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
- (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:8:

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CGCTACCAGC GGTGGTTTGT TTGCCGGATC AAGAGCTACC AACTCTTTTT CCGAAGGTAA	5460
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ACCACTTCAA GAACTCTGTA GCACCGCCTA CATACTCGC TCTGCTAATC CTGTTACCAG	5580
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CCAGCAACGC GGCCTTTTAA CGGTTCTCTG CTTTTTGCTG GCCTTTTGCT CACATGTTCT	6000
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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:9:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 6350 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
- (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:9:

TTCGAAACGA GAATCCTCAA AGGATTATGT AGGGTTTGAG TTTATATATT TCGTAAACTG	60
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CGACGTTATA AGGACAATGG TTTCGATCAT ATTTATTTTT ATCTATTGTC ACCTTTAATG	240
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AGCCCCGCGG TCAGGAGGCT AACTGACTCA GCGGGCCCAT GGGCACATAG GTTATTTGGG	900

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AGAACGTCAA CGTAGGCTGA ACACCAGAGC GACAAGGAAC CCTCCCAGAG GAGACTCACT	960
AACTGATGGG CAGTCGCCCC CAGAAAGTAA ACCCCCGAGC AGGCCCTAGC CCTCTGGGGA	1020
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AATAGGTCGG GAGTGAGGAA GAGATCCGCG GGGGTATACC GGTATACTCT AGAATATACC	1920
CCGTGGGGGC GGGGAACATT TGAAGGGACT GGGACTGTAC TGTCTCAAT GATTGTGGG	1980
GAGAGAGGTT CGAGTGAATG TCCGAGAGAT GAATCAGGTC GTGCTTCAGA CCTCTGGAGA	2040
CCGCCGTCGG ATGGTTCTTG TTGACCTGGC TGGCCACCAT GGAGTGGGAA TGGCTCAGCC	2100
GCTGTGTCAC ACCCAGGCGG CTGTGGTCTG ATTCTTGGAT CTTGGAGCGA CCTTTCCTGG	2160

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AATGTGTCAG GACGACTGGT GGGGGTGGCG GGAGTTTCAT CTGCCGTAGC GTCGAACCTA	2220
TGTGCGGCGG GTGCACTTCC GACGGCTGGG GCCCCACCT GGTAGGAGAT CTGACGGTAC	2280
CGCGCCTAGG CCTAATCAGG TTAAACAATT TCTGTCCTAT AGTCACCAGG TCCGAGATCA	2340
AAACTGAGTT GTTATAGTGG TCGACTTCGG ATATCTCATG CTCGGTATCT ATTTTATTTT	2400
CTAAATAAAA TCAGAGGTCT TTTTCCCCC TTACTTTCTG GGGTGGACAT CCAAACCGTT	2460
CGATCGAATT CATTGCGGTA AAACGTTCGG TACCTTTTTA TGTATTGACT CTTATCTCTT	2520
CAAGTCTAGT TCCAGTCCTT GTCTACCTTG TCGACTTATA CCCGGTTTGT CCTATAGACA	2580
CCATTGTCGA AGGACGGGGC CGAGTCCCGG TTCTTGTCCTA CCTTGTCGAC TTATACCCGG	2640
TTTGTCTAT AGACACCATT CGTCAAGGAC GGGGCCGAGT CCCGGTTCTT GTCTACCAGG	2700
GGTCTACGCC AGGTCGGGAG TCGTCAAAGA TCTCTTGGA GTCTACAAAG GTCCACGGG	2760
GTTCTGGAC TTTACTGGGA CACGGAATAA ACTTGATTGG TTAGTCAAGC GAAGAGCGAA	2820
GACAAGCGCG CGAAGACGAG GGGCTCGAGT TATTTTCTCG GGTGTTGGG AGTGAGCCCC	2880
GCGGTCAGGA GGCTAACTGA CTCAGCGGGC CCATGGGCAC ATAGGTTATT TGGGAGAACG	2940
TCAACGTAGG CTGAACACCA GAGCGACAAG GAACCCTCCC AGAGGAGACT CACTAACTGA	3000
TGGGCAGTCG CCCCCAGAAA GTGTGTACGT CGTACATAGT TTTAATTAAA CCAAAAAAAA	3060
GAATTCATAA ATGTAATTTA CCGGTATCAT GAATTTCAAT GTAACCGAAG GAACTTTATT	3120
TGTACCTCAT AAGTCTTACA CAGTATTTAT AAAGATTAAA ATTCTATCAT AGAGGTAACC	3180
GAAAGATGAA AAAGAAAATA AAAAAAACA GGAGACAGAA GGTAAACAAC AACAACAACA	3240
AACAAACAAA CAAACAACCA ACCAACCAAT TAAAAAATA TTTCTAGGAT GTGATATCAA	3300
GTTGATCTG ATAATCGATG AGACATTGGG TCCCACTGGA ACTTCAGTAC CCATCGGACG	3360
ACAAAATCGG AAGGGTGTAG ATTCTAATGT CCATACTCGA TAGTAAAAAC CATATAACTA	3420

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ACTAACTAAC TAACTACACA CACACACACT AACACAAACA CACACACTGA CACTTTTACA	3480
CACATACCCA CACACACTTA CACACATACA TACACACACA CACTCACACA CACACACACA	3540
CACGTACACA CACACACACT GACACAGATA CACATACTGA CACACACACA CACACACACA	3600
CACACACACA CACACACACA CACACAACAC TTTTTTATAA GATACCATCA CTCTCGGTTG	3660
CGAGGCCGAG TCCACAGTCC AACCAAAAAC TCTGTCTCAG AAAGTGAATC GAACCTTAAG	3720
TGACCGGCAG CAAAATGTTG CAGCACTGAC CCTTTTGGGA CCGCAATGGG TTGAATTAGC	3780
GGAACGTCGT GTAGGGGGAA AGCGGTCGAC CGCATTATCG CTTCTCCGGG CGTGGCTAGC	3840
GGGAAGGGTT GTCAACGCGT CGGACTTACC GCTTACCGCG GACTACGCCA TAAAAGAGGA	3900
ATGCGTAGAC ACGCCATAAA GTGTGGCGTA TACCACGTGA GAGTCATGTT AGACGAGACT	3960
ACGGCGTATC AATTCGGTCG GGGCTGTGGG CGGTTGTGGG CGACTGCGCG GGAAGTCCCG	4020
AACAGACGAG GGCCGTAGGC GAATGTCTGT TCGACACTGG CAGAGGCCCT CGACGTACAC	4080
AGTCTCCAAA AGTGGCAGTA GTGGCTTTGC GCGCTACTGC TTTCCCGAG CACTATGCGG	4140
ATAAAATAT CCAATTACAG TACTATTATT ACCAAAGAAT CTGCAGTCCA CCGTGAAAAG	4200
CCCCTTTACA CGCGCCTTGG GGATAAACAA ATAAAAGAT TTATGTAAGT TTATACATAG	4260
GCGAGTACTC TGTTATTGGG ACTATTTACG AAGTTATTAT AACTTTTTCC TTCTCATACT	4320
CATAAGTTGT AAAGGCACAG CGGGAATAAG GGAAAAACG CCGTAAAACG GAAGGACAAA	4380
AACGAGTGGG TCTTTGCGAC CACTTTCATT TTCTACGACT TCTAGTCAAC CCACGTGCTC	4440
ACCCAATGTA GCTTGACCTA GAGTTGTCGC CATTCTAGGA ACTCTCAAAA GCGGGGCTTC	4500
TTGCAAAAGG TTACTACTCG TGAAAATTC AAGACGATAC ACCGCGCCAT AATAGGGCAT	4560
AACTGCGGCC CGTTCTCGTT GAGCCAGCGG CGTATGTGAT AAGAGTCTTA CTGAACCAAC	4620
TCATGAGTGG TCAGTGTCTT TTCGTAGAAT GCCTACCGTA CTGTCATTCT CTTAATACGT	4680

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CACGACGGTA TTGGTACTCA CTATTGTGAC GCCGGTTGAA TGAAGACTGT TGCTAGCCTC	4740
CTGGCTTCCT CGATTGGCGA AAAAACGTGT TGTACCCCCT AGTACATTGA GCGGAACTAG	4800
CAACCCTTGG CCTCGACTTA CTTCCGTATG GTTTGCTGCT CGCACTGTGG TGCTACGGAC	4860
ATCGTTACCG TTGTTGCAAC GCGTTTGATA ATTGACCGCT TGATGAATGA GATCGAAGGG	4920
CCGTTGTTAA TTATCTGACC TACCTCCGCC TATTTCAACG TCCTGGTGAA GACGCGAGCC	4980
GGGAAGGCCG ACCGACCAA TAACGACTAT TTAGACCTCG GCCACTCGCA CCCAGAGCGC	5040
CATAGTAACG TCGTGACCCC GGTCTACCAT TCGGGAGGGC ATAGCATCAA TAGATGTGCT	5100
GCCCCTCAGT CCGTTGATAC CTA CTGCTT TATCTGTCTA GCGACTCTAT CCACGGAGTG	5160
ACTAATTCGT AACCATTGAC AGTCTGGTTC AAATGAGTAT ATATGAAATC TAACTAAATT	5220
TTGAAGTAAA AATTAAATTT TCCTAGATCC ACTTCTAGGA AAAACTATTA GAGTACTGGT	5280
TTTAGGGAAT TGCACTCAA AGCAAGGTGA CTCGCAGTCT GGGGCATCTT TTCTAGTTTC	5340
CTAGAAGAAC TCTAGGAAAA AAAGACGCGC ATTAGACGAC GAACGTTTGT TTTTTTGGTG	5400
GCGATGGTCG CCACCAAACA AACGGCCTAG TTCTCGATGG TTGAGAAAAA GGCTTCCATT	5460
GACCGAAGTC GTCTCGCGTC TATGGTTTAT GACAGGAAGA TCACATCGGC ATCAATCCGG	5520
TGGTGAAGTT CTTGAGACAT CGTGGCGGAT GTATGGAGCG AGACGATTAG GACAATGGTC	5580
ACCGACGACG GTCACCGCTA TTCAGCACAG AATGGCCCAA CCTGAGTTCT GCTATCAATG	5640
GCCTATTCCG CGTCGCCAGC CCGACTTGCC CCCCAGCAC GTGTGTCGGG TCGAACCTCG	5700
CTTGCTGGAT GTGGCTTGAC TCTATGGATG TCGCACTCGT AACTCTTTCG CCGTGCGAAG	5760
GGCTTCCCTC TTTCCGCCTG TCCATAGGCC ATTCGCCGTC CCAGCCTTGT CCTCTCGCGT	5820
GCTCCCTCGA AGGTCCCCCT TTGCGGACCA TAGAAATATC AGGACAGCCC AAAGCGGTGG	5880
AGACTGAACT CGCAGCTAAA AACACTACGA GCAGTCCCCC CGCCTCGGAT ACCTTTTTCG	5940

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GGTCGTTGCG CCGGAAAAAT GCCAAGGACC GGAAAACGAC CGGAAAACGA GTGTACAAGA	6000
AAGGACGCAA TAGGGGACTA AGACACCTAT TGGCATAATG GCGGAAACTC ACTCGACTAT	6060
GGCGAGCGGC GTCGGCTTGC TGGCTCGCGT CGCTCAGTCA CTCGCTCCTT CGCCTTCTCG	6120
CGGGTTATGC GTTTGGCGGA GAGGGGCGCG CAACCGGCTA AGTAATTACG TCGACCGTGC	6180
TGTCCAAAGG GCTGACCTTT CGCCCGTCAC TCGCGTTGCG TTAATTACAC TCAATCGAGT	6240
GAGTAATCCG TGGGGTCCGA AATGTGAAAT ACGAAGGCCG AGCATACAAC ACACCTTAAC	6300
ACTCGCCTAT TGTAAAGTG TGTCTTTGT CGATACTGGT ACTAATGCGG	6350

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:10:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 713 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
- (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:10:

AAGCTTGGGC TGCAGGTCGA TCGACTCTAG AGGATCGATC CCCACCATGG GTCAATCAG	60
CTACCTCCTC TTTTGGCCA CCCTTGCCCT CCTAAACCAC CTCAGTTTGG CCAGGGTCAT	120
TCCAGTCTCT GGACCTGCCA GGTGTCTTAG CCAGTCCCGA AACCTGCTGA AGACCACAGA	180
TGACATGGTG AAGACGGCCA GAGAAAAACT GAAACATTAT TCCTGCACTG CTGAAGACAT	240
CGATCATGAA GACATCACAC GGGACCAAAC CAGCACATTG AAGACCTGTT TACCACTGGA	300
ACTACACAAG AACGAGAGTT GCCTGGCTAC TAGAGAGACT TCTTCCACAA CAAGAGGGAG	360
CTGCCTGCCC CCACAGAAGA CGTCTTTGAT GATGACCCTG TGCCTTGGTA GCATCTATGA	420

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GGACTTGAAG ATGTACCAGA CAGAGTTCCA GGCCATCAAC GCAGCACTTC AGAATCACAA 480
CCATCAGCAG ATCATTCTAG ACAAGGGCAT GCTGGTGGCC ATCGATGAGC TGATGCAGTC 540
TCTGAATCAT AATGGCGAGA CTCTGCGCCA GAAACCTCCT GTGGGAGAAG CAGACCCTTA 600
CAGAGTGAAA ATGAAGCTCT GCATCCTGCT TCACGCCTTC AGCACCCGCG TCGTGACCAT 660
CAACAGGGTG ATGGGCTATC TGAGCTCCGC CTGAGAATTC ATTGATCCAC TAG 713

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:11:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 713 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
- (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:11:

TTCGAACCCG ACGTCCAGCT AGCTGAGATC TCCTAGCTAG GGGTGGTACC CAGTTAGTGC 60
GATGGAGGAG AAAAACCGGT GGAACGGGA GGATTGGTG GAGTCAAACC GGTCCCAGTA 120
AGGTCAGAGA CCTGGACGGT CCACAGAATC GGTGAGGGCT TTGGACGACT TCTGGTGTCT 180
ACTGTACCAC TTCTGCCGGT CTCTTTTGA CTTTGTAATA AGGACGTGAC GACTTCTGTA 240
GCTAGTACTT CTGTAGTGTG CCCTGGTTTG GTCGTGTAAC TTCTGGACAA ATGGTGACCT 300
TGATGTGTTT TTGCTCTCAA CGGACCGATG ATCTCTCTGA AGAAGGTGTT GTTCTCCCTC 360
GACGGACGGG GGTGTCTTCT GCAGAACTA CTA CTGGGAC ACGGAACCAT CGTAGATACT 420
CCTGAACTTC TACATGGTCT GTCTCAAGGT CCGGTAGTTG CGTCGTGAAG TCTTAGTGTT 480
GGTAGTCGTC TAGTAAGATC TGTTCCCGTA CGACCACCGG TAGCTACTCG ACTACGTCAG 540

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AGACTTAGTA TTACCGCTCT GAGACGCGGT CTTTGGAGGA CACCCTCTTC GTCTGGGAAT 600
 GTCTCACTTT TACTTCGAGA CGTAGGACGA AGTGCGGAAG TCGTGGGCGC AGCACTGGTA 660
 GTTGTCCAC TACCCGATAG ACTCGAGGCG GACTCTTAAG TAACTAGGTG ATC 713

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:12:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 215 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
- (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:12:

Met Gly Gln Ser Arg Tyr Leu Leu Phe Leu Ala Thr Leu Ala Leu Leu
 1 5 10 15

Asn His Leu Ser Leu Ala Arg Val Ile Pro Val Ser Gly Pro Ala Arg
 20 25 30

Cys Leu Ser Gln Ser Arg Asn Leu Leu Lys Thr Thr Asp Asp Met Val
 35 40 45

Lys Thr Ala Arg Glu Lys Leu Lys His Tyr Ser Cys Thr Ala Glu Asp
 50 55 60

Ile Asp His Glu Asp Ile Thr Arg Asp Gln Thr Ser Thr Leu Lys Thr
 65 70 75 80

Cys Leu Pro Leu Glu Leu His Lys Asn Glu Ser Cys Leu Ala Thr Arg
 85 90 95

Glu Thr Ser Ser Thr Thr Arg Gly Ser Cys Leu Pro Pro Gln Lys Thr
 100 105 110

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Ser Leu Met Met Thr Leu Cys Leu Gly Ser Ile Tyr Glu Asp Leu Lys
 115 120 125

Met Tyr Gln Thr Glu Phe Gln Ala Ile Asn Ala Ala Leu Gln Asn His
 130 135 140

Asn His Gln Gln Ile Ile Leu Asp Lys Gly Met Leu Val Ala Ile Asp
 145 150 155 160

Glu Leu Met Gln Ser Leu Asn His Asn Gly Glu Thr Leu Arg Gln Lys
 165 170 175

Pro Pro Val Gly Glu Ala Asp Pro Tyr Arg Val Lys Met Lys Leu Cys
 180 185 190

Ile Leu Leu His Ala Phe Ser Thr Arg Val Val Thr Ile Asn Arg Val
 195 200 205

Met Gly Tyr Leu Ser Ser Ala
 210 215

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:13:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 1061 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
- (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:13:

AAGCTTGGGC TGCAGGTCGA TCGACTCTAG AGGATCGATC CCCACCATGG GTCCTCAGAA	60
GCTAACCATC TCCTGGTTTG CCATCGTTTT GCTGGTGTCT CCACTCATGG CCATGTGGGA	120
GCTGGAGAAA GACGTTTATG TTGTAGAGGT GGA CTGGAGAAAC	180
AGTGAACCTC ACCTGTGACA CGCCTGAAGA AGATGACATC ACCTGGACCT CAGACCAGAG	240

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ACATGGAGTC ATAGGCTCTG GAAAGACCCT GACCATCACT GTCAAAGAGT TTCTAGATGC	300
TGGCCAGTAC ACCTGCCACA AAGGAGGCCA GACTCTGAGC CACTCACATC TGCTGCTCCA	360
CAAGAAGGAA AATGGAATTT GGTCCACTGA AATTTTAAAA AATTTCAAAA ACAAGACTTT	420
CCTGAAGTGT GAAGCACCAA ATTACTCCGG ACGGTTACAG TGCTCATGGC TGGTGCAAAG	480
AAACATGGAC TTGAAGTTCA ACATCAAGAG CAGTAGCAGT TCCCCTGACT CTCGGGCAGT	540
GACATGTGGA ATGGCGTCTC TGTCTGCAGA GAAGGTCACA CTGGACCAAA GGGACTATGA	600
GAAGTATTCA GTGTCTGCC AGGAGGATGT CACCTGCCCCA ACTGCCGAGG AGACCCTGCC	660
CATTGAACTG GCGTTGGAAG CACGGCAGCA GAATAAATAT GAGAACTACA GCACCAGCTT	720
CTTCATCAGG GACATCATCA AACCAGACCC GCCCAGAAGC TTGCAGATGA AGCCTTTGAA	780
GAACTCACAG GTGGAGGTCA GCTGGGAGTA CCCTGACTCC TGGAGCACTC CCCATTCTTA	840
CTTCTCCCTC AAGTTCTTTG TTCGAATCCA GCGCAAGAAA GAAAAGATGA AGGAGACAGA	900
GGAGGGGTGT AACCAGAAAG GTGCGTTCCT CGTAGAGAAG ACATCTACCG AAGTCCAATG	960
CAAAGGCGGG AATGTCTGCG TGCAAGCTCA GGATCGCTAT TACAATTCCT CATGCAGCAA	1020
GTGGGCATGT GTTCCCTGCA GGGTCCGATC CTAGGAATTC C	1061

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:14:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 1060 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
- (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:14:

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TTCGAACCCG ACGTCCAGCT AGCTGAGATC TCCTAGCTAG GGGTGGTACC CAGGAGTCTT	60
CGATTGGTAG AGGACCAAAC GGTAGCAAAA CGACCACAGA GGTGAGTACC GGTACACCCT	120
CGACCTCTTT CTGCAAATAC AACATCTCCA CCTGACCTGA GGGCTACGGG GACCTCTTTG	180
TCACCTGGAG TGGACACTGT GCGGACTTCT TCTACTGTAG TGGACCTGGA GTCTGGTCTC	240
TGTACCTCAG TATCCGAGAC CTTTCTGGGA CTGGTAGTGA CAGTTTCTCA AAGATCTACG	300
ACCGGTCATG TGGACGGTGT TTCCTCCGCT CTGAGACTCG GTGAGTGTAG ACGACGAGGT	360
GTTCTTCCTT TTACCTTAAA CCAGGTGACT TTAAAATTTT TTAAAGTTTT TGTTCGAAA	420
GGACTTCACA CTTCTGGTGT TAATGAGGCC TGCCAAGTGC ACGAGTACCG ACCACGTTTC	480
TTGTACCTG AACTTCAAGT TGTAGTTCTC GTCATCGTCA AGGGGACTGA GAGCCCGTCA	540
CTGTACACCT TACCGCAGAG ACAGACGTCT CTTCCAGTGT GACCTGGTTT CCCTGATACT	600
CTTCATAAGT CACAGGACGG TCCTCCTACA GTGGACGGGT TGACGGCTCC TCTGGGACGG	660
GTAACCTGAC CGCAACCTTC GTGCCGTCGT CTTATTTATA CTCTTGATGT CGTGGTCGAA	720
GAAGTAGTCC CTGTAGTAGT TTGGTCTGGG CGGGTTCTTG AACGTCTACT TCGGAAACTT	780
CTTGAGTGTC CACCTCCAGT CGACCCTCAT GGGACTGAGG ACCTCGTGAG GGGTAAGGAT	840
GAAGAGGGAG TTCAAGAAAC AAGCTTAGGT CGCGTTCTTT CTTTTCTACT TCCTCTGTCT	900
CCTCCCCACA TTGGTCTTTC CACGCAAGGA GCATCTCTTC TGTAGATGGC TTCAGGTTAC	960
GTTTCCGCCC TTACAGACGC ACGTTCGAGT CCTAGCGATA ATGTTAAGGA GTACGTCGTT	1020
CACCCGTACA CAAGGGACGT CCCAGGCTAG GATCTTAAGG	1060

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:15:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 335 amino acids

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- (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
 (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:15:

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Met Gly Pro Gln Lys Leu Thr Ile Ser Trp Phe Ala Ile Val Leu Leu
1           5           10           15

Val Ser Pro Leu Met Ala Met Trp Glu Leu Glu Lys Asp Val Tyr Val
20           25           30

Val Glu Val Asp Trp Thr Pro Asp Ala Pro Gly Glu Thr Val Asn Leu
35           40           45

Thr Cys Asp Thr Pro Glu Glu Asp Asp Ile Thr Trp Thr Ser Asp Gln
50           55           60

Arg His Gly Val Ile Gly Ser Gly Lys Thr Leu Thr Ile Thr Val Lys
65           70           75           80

Glu Phe Leu Asp Ala Gly Gln Tyr Thr Cys His Lys Gly Gly Glu Thr
85           90           95

Leu Ser His Ser His Leu Leu Leu His Lys Lys Glu Asn Gly Ile Trp
100          105          110

Ser Thr Glu Ile Leu Lys Asn Phe Lys Asn Lys Thr Phe Leu Lys Cys
115          120          125

Glu Ala Pro Asn Tyr Ser Gly Arg Phe Thr Cys Ser Trp Leu Val Gln
130          135          140

Arg Asn Met Asp Leu Lys Phe Asn Ile Lys Ser Ser Ser Ser Pro
145          150          155          160

Asp Ser Arg Ala Val Thr Cys Gly Met Ala Ser Leu Ser Ala Glu Lys
165          170          175

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Val Thr Leu Asp Gln Arg Asp Tyr Glu Lys Tyr Ser Val Ser Cys Gln
 180 185 190

Glu Asp Val Thr Cys Pro Thr Ala Glu Glu Thr Leu Pro Ile Glu Leu
 195 200 205

Ala Leu Glu Ala Arg Gln Gln Asn Lys Tyr Glu Asn Tyr Ser Thr Ser
 210 215 220

Phe Phe Ile Arg Asp Ile Ile Lys Pro Asp Pro Pro Lys Asn Leu Gln
 225 230 235 240

Met Lys Pro Leu Lys Asn Ser Gln Val Glu Val Ser Trp Glu Tyr Pro
 245 250 255

Asp Ser Trp Ser Thr Pro His Ser Tyr Phe Ser Leu Lys Phe Phe Val
 260 265 270

Arg Ile Gln Arg Lys Lys Glu Lys Met Lys Glu Thr Glu Glu Gly Cys
 275 280 285

Asn Gln Lys Gly Ala Phe Leu Val Glu Lys Thr Ser Thr Glu Val Gln
 290 295 300

Cys Lys Gly Gly Asn Val Cys Val Gln Ala Gln Asp Arg Tyr Tyr Asn
 305 310 315 320

Ser Ser Cys Ser Lys Trp Ala Cys Val Pro Cys Arg Val Arg Ser
 325 330 335

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:16:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 61 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
- (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

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(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:16:

CCGCCGGTGG CCGTGGCTCG GCGCGTGGTG GGTGGGGTGG CGGCGGATCT TCCATGGAGC 60

T 61

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:17:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 61 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown

(D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:17:

CCATGGAAGA TCCGCCGCCA CCGACCCAC CACCGCCCGA GCCACCGCCA CCGGCGGAGC 60

T 61

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:18:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 18 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown

(D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:18:

CAGAGTGAAA ATGAAGCT

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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:19:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 18 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
- (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:19:

GAAGCTCTGC ATCCTGCT

18

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:20:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 62 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
- (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:20:

GGGTCCGATC CGGTGGCGGT GGCTCGGGCG GTGGTGGGTC GGGTGGCGGC GGATCTTCCA

60

TG

62

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:21:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 70 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
- (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

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(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:21:

GATCCATGGA AGATCCGCCG CCACCCGACC CACCACCGCC CGAGCCACCG CCACCGGATC 60
GGACCCTGCA 70

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:22:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 18 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
- (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:22:

CTATTACAAT TCCTCATG 18

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:23:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 18 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
- (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:23:

GAGGGCAAGG GTGGCCAA 18

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:24:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 67 base pairs

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- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
- (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:24:

TTGCTGGAGC TCCGCCGGTG GCGGTGGCTC GGGCGGTGGT GGGTCGGGTG GCGGCGGATC 60

TATGTGG 67

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:25:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 67 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
- (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:25:

CACATAGATC CGCCGCCACC CGACCCACCA CCGCCCGAGC CACCGCCACC GCGGAGCTC 60

CAGCAAA 67

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:26:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 82 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
- (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:26:

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CTGGCCTGCA GGGTCCGATC CCGTGGCGGT GGCTCGGGCG GTGGTGGGTC GGGTGGCGGC 60

GGATCTAGGG TCATTCCAGT CT 82

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:27:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 82 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
- (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:27:

CTGGAATGAC CCTAGATCCG CCGCCACCCG ACCCACCACC GCCCGAGCCA CCGCCACCGG 60

ATCGGACCCT GCAGGCCAGA GA 82

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:28:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 18 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
- (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:28:

GCAAAGGCGG GAATGTCT 18

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:29:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 18 base pairs

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- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
- (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:29:

AGGAATAATG TTTCAGTT

18

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:30:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 18 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:30:

CAGCAGTGCA GGAATAAT

18

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:31:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 75 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:31:

CCCTGCAGGG TCCGATCCGG TGGCGGTGGC TCGGGCGGTG GTGGGTCCGG TGGCGGCGGA

60

TCTTCCATGG GTCAA

75

-67-

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:32:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 75 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
- (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:32:

```
CCCTGCAGGG TCCGATCCGG TGGCGGTGGC TCGGGCGGTG GTGGGTCGGG TGGCGGCGGA    60
TCTTCCATGG GTCAA                                                    75
```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:33:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 96 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
- (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:33:

```
TGTGTTCCCT GCAGGGTCCG ATCCGGTGGC GGTGGCTCGG GCGGTGGTGG GTCGGGTGGC    60
GGCGGATCTA GGGTCATTCC AGTCTCTGGA CCTGCC                                96
```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:34:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 18 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
- (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown

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(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:34:

GTCATCTTCT TCAGGCGT

18

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:35:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 33 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:35:

TGCAGTGGTG GCGGTGGCGG CGGATCTAGA AAC

33

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:36:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 7 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS:
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:36:

Gly Gly Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser

1

5

-69-

CLAIMS

The invention claimed is:

1. DNA comprising DNA encoding IL-12 p35 subunit, DNA
5 encoding a polypeptide linker and DNA encoding IL-12
p40 subunit, wherein the DNA encoding the polypeptide
linker is positioned between the DNA encoding the IL-
12 p35 subunit and the DNA encoding the IL-12 p40
subunit and wherein expression of the DNA results in
10 production of a bioactive IL-12 fusion protein
comprising the IL-12 p35 subunit and the IL-12 p40
subunit joined by the encoded polypeptide linker.
2. DNA of Claim 1 wherein the IL-12 p35 subunit and the
15 IL-12 p40 subunit are of human or mouse origin and the
polypeptide linker is selected from the group
consisting of: (Gly₄Ser)₃; (Gly₄Ser)₃Ser; Gly₆Ser; and
(Gly₄Ser)₂Ser.
- 20 3. DNA encoding a bioactive IL-12 protein, wherein the
bioactive IL-12 protein comprises IL-12 p35 subunit
and IL-12 p40 subunit joined by a polypeptide linker.
4. DNA of Claim 3 wherein the polypeptide linker is
25 selected from the group consisting of: (Gly₄Ser)₃;
(Gly₄Ser)₃Ser; Gly₆Ser; and (Gly₄Ser)₂Ser.
5. DNA encoding a bioactive protein, wherein the
30 bioactive protein comprises two subunits present in a
corresponding native dimeric protein and a polypeptide
linker, wherein the two subunits are joined in the
bioactive protein by a polypeptide linker.

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6. DNA of Claim 5 wherein the polypeptide linker is selected from the group consisting of: (Gly₄Ser)₃; (Gly₄Ser)₃Ser; Gly₆Ser; and (Gly₄Ser)₂Ser.
- 5 7. A bioactive IL-12 fusion protein encoded by the DNA of Claim 1.
8. A bioactive IL-12 fusion protein encoded by the DNA of Claim 2.
- 10 9. A bioactive IL-12 protein encoded by the DNA of Claim 3.
- 10 10. A bioactive IL-12 protein which comprises IL-12 p35 subunit and IL-12 p40 subunit joined by a polypeptide linker.
- 15 11. A bioactive IL-12 protein of Claim 10 wherein the IL-12 p35 subunit and the IL-12 p40 subunit are of human or mouse origin and the polypeptide linker is 7 to 16 amino acid residues.
- 20 12. A bioactive IL-12 protein of Claim 11 wherein the polypeptide linker is selected from the group consisting of: (Gly₄Ser)₃; (Gly₄Ser)₃Ser; Gly₆Ser; and (Gly₄Ser)₂Ser.
- 25 13. An expression vector comprising DNA of Claim 1.
- 30 14. An expression vector of Claim 13 which is a retrovirus vector.
15. An expression vector of Claim 14 which is an SFG vector.

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16. An expression vector of Claim 15 selected from the group consisting of:
- a) pSFG.IL-12.p35.linker.p40;
 - b) pSFG.IL-12.p40.linker.p35;
 - 5 c) pSFG.IL-12.p35.linker. Δ p40;
 - d) pSFG.IL-12.p40.linker. Δ p35; and
 - e) pSFG.hIL-12.p40.linker. Δ p35.
17. A method of producing a bioactive IL-12 protein comprising the steps of:
- 10 a) providing an expression vector comprising DNA encoding IL-12 p35 subunit, DNA encoding a polypeptide linker and DNA encoding IL-12 p40 subunit, wherein the DNA encoding the polypeptide linker is positioned between the DNA encoding the IL-12 p35 subunit and the DNA encoding the IL-12 p40 subunit;
 - 15 b) introducing the expression vector into an appropriate host cell;
 - 20 c) maintaining the host cell resulting from step b) under conditions appropriate for expression of the DNA present in the expression vector, resulting in production of a bioactive IL-12 protein in which the two subunits are joined by the polypeptide linker.
 - 25
18. The method of Claim 17, wherein the IL-12 p35 subunit and the IL-12 p40 subunit are of human or mouse origin and the polypeptide linker is 7 to 16 amino acid residues.
- 30
19. The method of Claim 18, wherein the polypeptide linker is selected from the group consisting of: (Gly₄Ser)₃; (Gly₄Ser)₂Ser; Gly₆Ser; and (Gly₄Ser)₂Ser.
- 35

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20. The method of Claim 17, wherein the expression vector is a retrovirus vector.
21. The method of Claim 20, wherein the expression vector is an SFG vector.
22. The method of Claim 21, wherein the SFG vector is selected from the group consisting of:
- a) pSFG.IL-12.p35.linker.p40;
 - b) pSFG.IL-12.p40.linker.p35;
 - c) pSFG.IL-12.p35.linker. Δ p40;
 - d) pSFG.IL-12.p40.linker. Δ p35; and
 - e) pSFG.hIL-12.p40.linker. Δ p35.
23. A method of treating a disorder characterized by an established tumor, comprising administering a therapeutically effective dose of IL-12-secreting tumor cells to a subject having a disorder characterized by an established tumor.
24. A method according to Claim 23, wherein the treatment results in reduction of the size of the tumor, prolonged survival of the subject compared with an untreated subject or both.
25. A method according to Claim 23, wherein the IL-12-secreting tumor cells are selected from the group consisting of CMS-5 tumor cells and B16 tumor cells.
26. A method of treating a disorder characterized by an established tumor, comprising administering a therapeutically effective dose of tumor cells secreting a bioactive IL-12 protein which comprises IL-12 p35 subunit and IL-12 p40 subunit joined by a

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polypeptide linker to a subject having a disorder characterized by an established tumor.

27. A method of reducing the size of an established tumor
5 in a subject comprising administering a
therapeutically effective dose of IL-12-secreting
tumor cells to a subject having an established tumor,
thereby reducing the size of the established tumor.
- 10 28. A method according to Claim 27, wherein the size of
the tumor is reduced by greater than 50%.
29. A method according to Claim 27, wherein the
15 established tumor is a melanoma, a fibrosarcoma or a
renal cell carcinoma.
30. A method according to Claim 27, wherein the IL-12-
secreting tumor cells secrete a bioactive IL-12
protein which comprises IL-12 p35 subunit and IL-12
20 p40 subunit joined by a polypeptide linker.
31. A method according to Claim 27, wherein the IL-12-
secreting tumor cells are of the same type as the
established tumor.
- 25 32. A method of preventing the establishment of a tumor in
a subject, comprising administering a therapeutically
effective dose of tumor cells which secrete a
bioactive IL-12 protein which comprises IL-12 p35
30 subunit and IL-12 p40 subunit joined by a polypeptide
linker to a subject after the initiation of the tumor
and before the establishment of the tumor.
33. Use of IL-12 fusion protein-secreting tumor cells for
35 treating an established tumor.

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34. The use of Claim 33, wherein the tumor size is reduced.
35. Use, for the manufacture of a medicament for treating an established tumor, of IL-12-secreting tumor cells.
36. The use of Claim 33, wherein the IL-12 fusion protein-secreting cells are CMS-5 cells, B16 cells or renal cell carcinoma cells.
37. The use of Claim 35, wherein the IL-12 fusion protein-secreting cells are CMS-5 cells, B16 cells or renal cell carcinoma cells.
38. The use of Claim 33, wherein the established tumor is a fibrosarcoma, a melanoma or a renal cell carcinoma.
39. The use of Claim 33, wherein the IL fusion protein-secreting tumor cells secrete a bioactive IL-12 protein which comprises IL-12 p35 subunit and IL-12 p40 subunit joined by a polypeptide linker.
40. A method of treating an established tumor in the subject, comprising administering a therapeutically effective dose of bioactive IL-12 protein which comprises IL-12 p35 subunit and IL-12 p40 subunit joined by a polypeptide linker.

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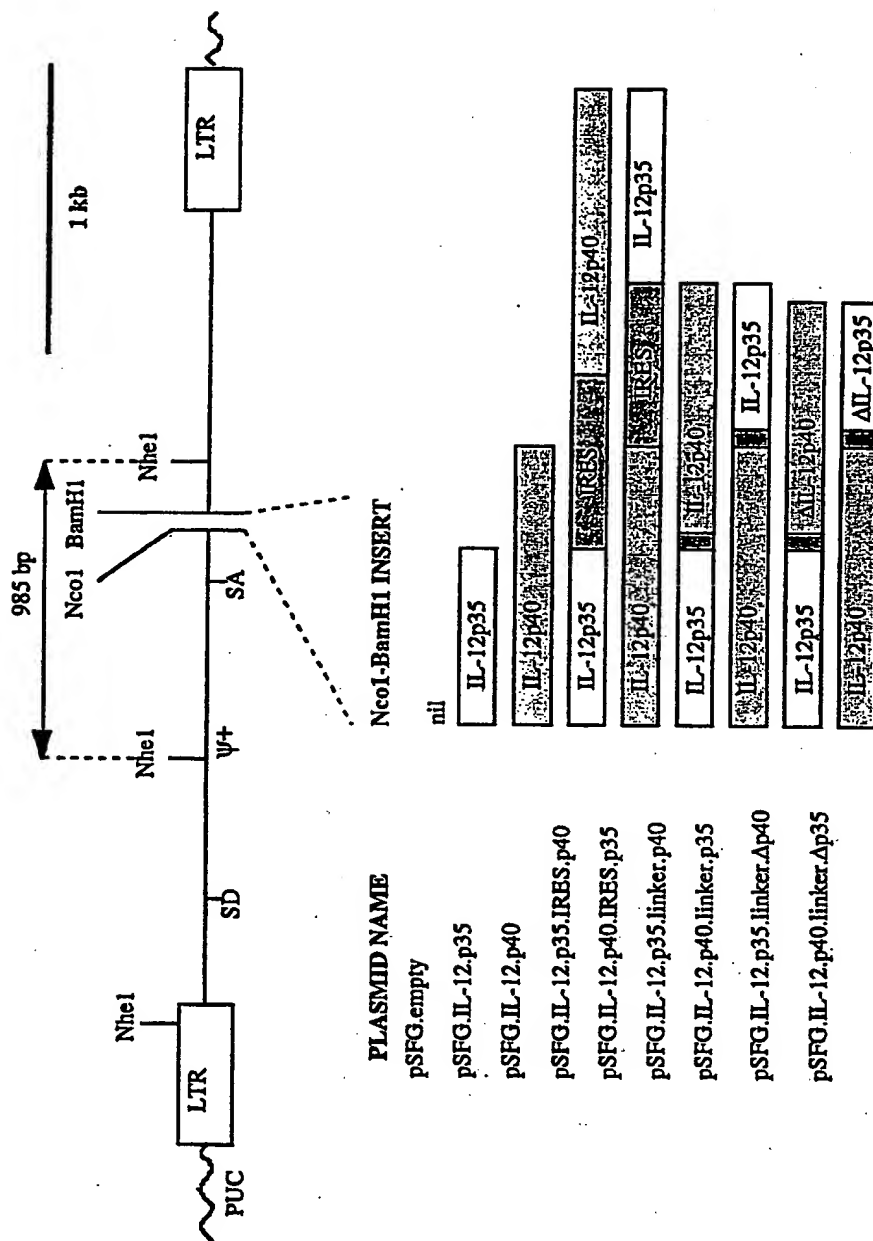


FIGURE 1

IL-12p35	Linker	IL-12p40
A 5'>>>AGC.TCC.GCC.TCC.GGT.GGT.GGC.TCG.GGT.GGC.GGC.GGA.TCT.TCC.ATG.GGT.CCT.CAG>>>-3'		
	Gly.Gly.Gly.Gly.Ser.Gly.Gly.Gly.Ser.Ser	
IL-12p40	Linker	IL-12p35
B 5'>>>GTC.CGA.TCC.GGT.GGC.TCG.GGT.GGT.GGT.GGC.TCG.GGT.GGC.GGC.GGA.TCT.TCC.ATG.GGT.CAA>>>-3'		
	Gly.Gly.Gly.Gly.Ser.Gly.Gly.Gly.Ser.Gly.Gly.Gly.Ser.Ser	
IL-12p35	Linker	AIL-12p40
C 5'>>>AGC.TCC.GCC.GGT.GGC.TCG.GGT.GGT.GGT.GGC.TCG.GGT.GGC.GGC.GGA.TCT.ATG.TGG.GAG.CTG>>>-3'		
	Gly.Gly.Gly.Gly.Ser.Gly.Gly.Gly.Ser.Gly.Gly.Gly.Ser	
IL-12p40	Linker	AIL-12p35
D 5'>>>GTC.CGA.TCC.GGT.GGC.TCG.GGT.GGT.GGT.GGC.TCG.GGT.GGC.GGC.GGA.TCT.AGG.GTC.ATT.CCA>>>-3'		
	Gly.Gly.Gly.Gly.Ser.Gly.Gly.Gly.Ser.Gly.Gly.Gly.Ser	
IL-12p40	Linker	AIL-12p35
E 5'>>>TGC.AGT.GGT.GGC.GGC.GGC.GGA.TCT.AGA.AAC>>>-3'		
	Gly.Gly.Gly.Gly.Gly.Gly.Ser	

FIGURE 2

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Positions of Restriction Endonucleases sites (unique sites underlined)

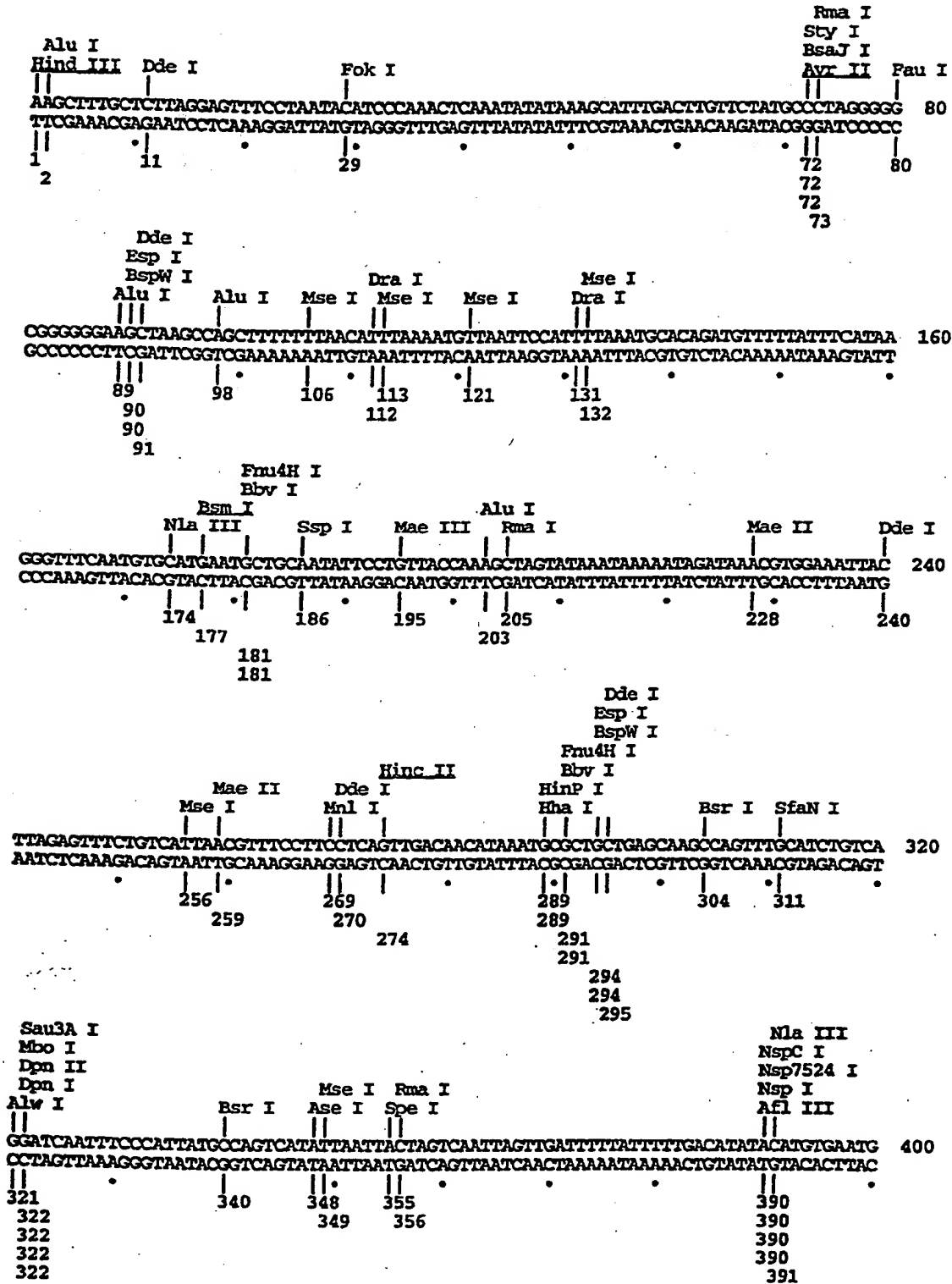


FIGURE 3A

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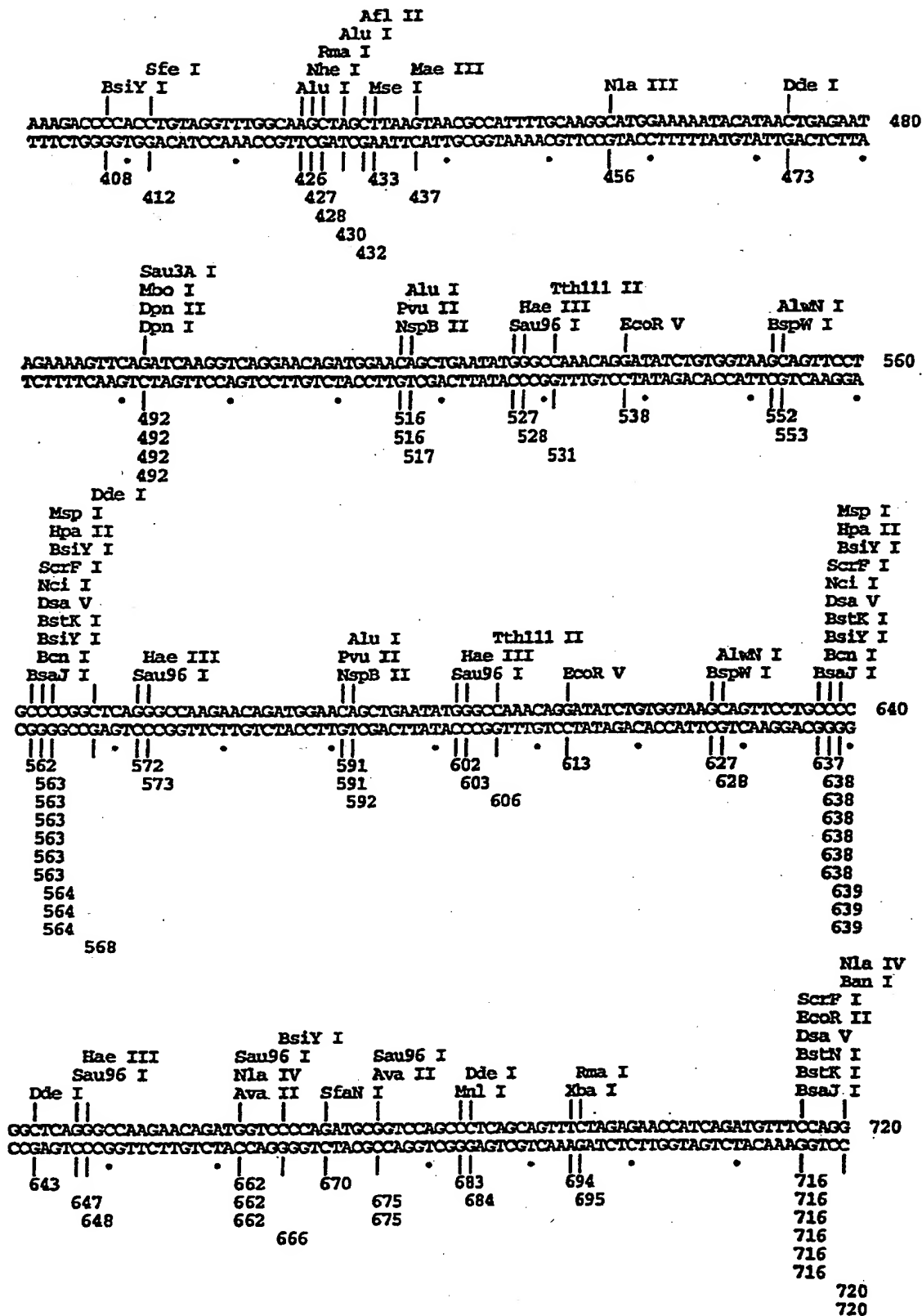


FIGURE 3B
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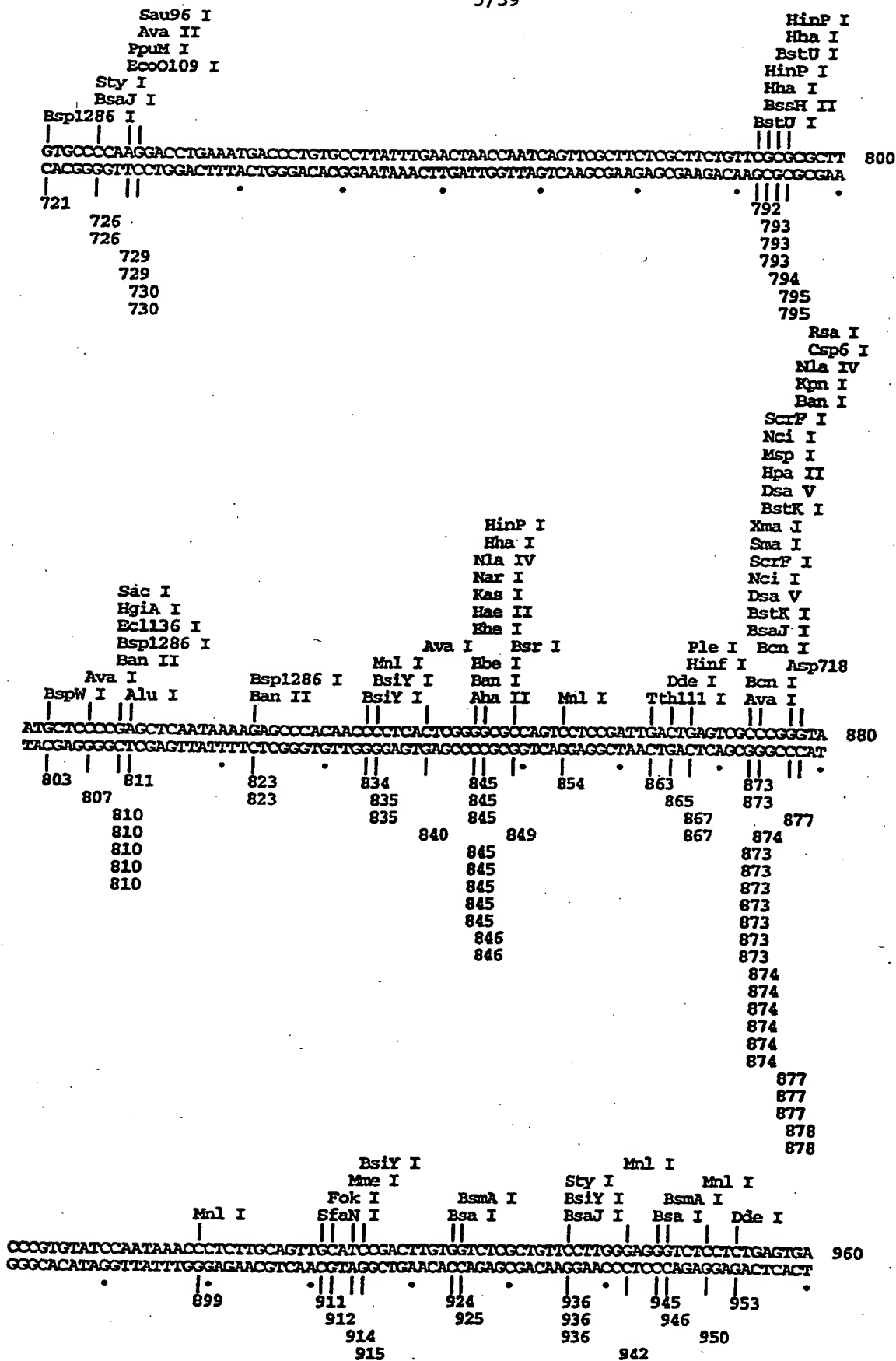
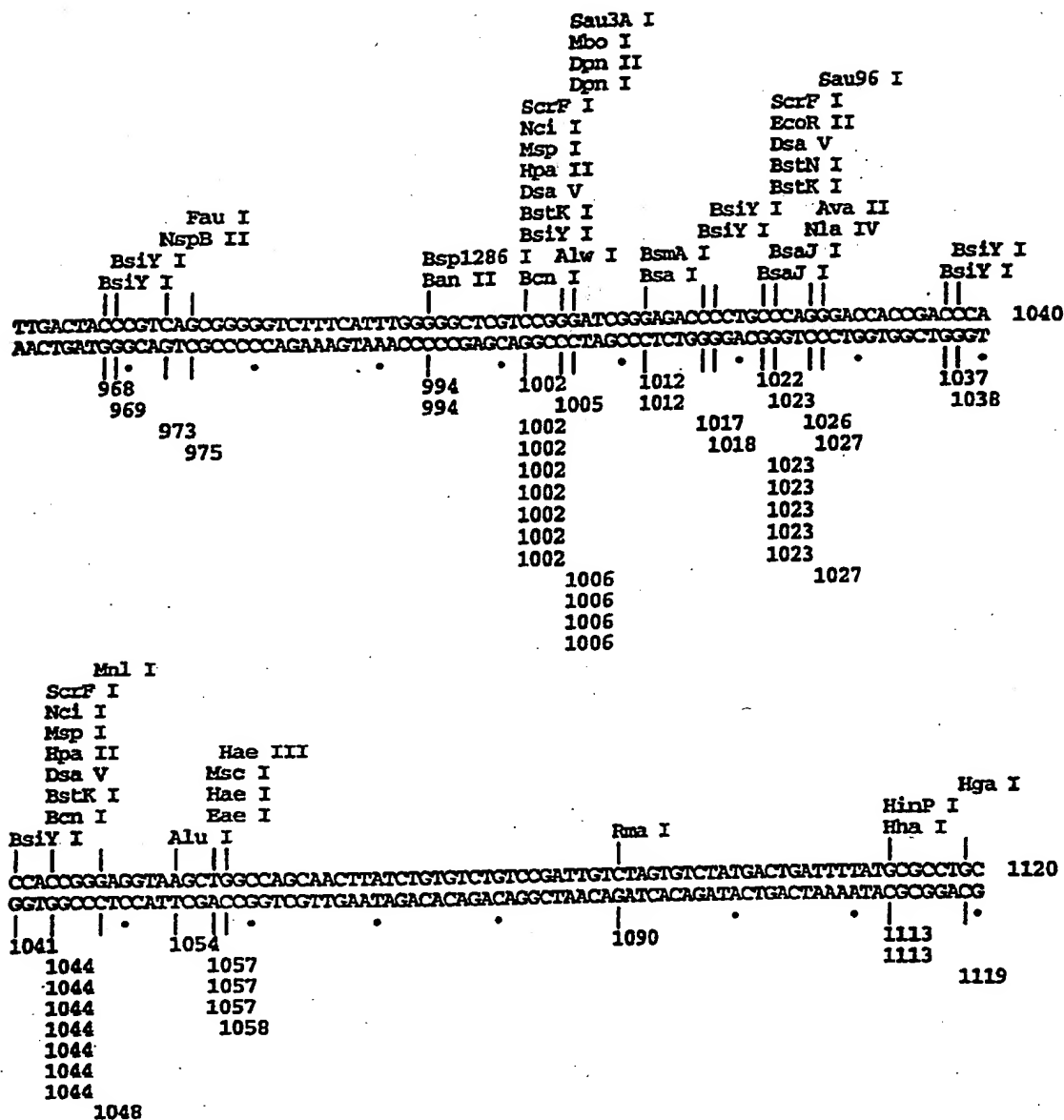


FIGURE 3C
SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

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PvuII I
Hae III
Mcr I
Gdi II
Eag I
Eae I
BsiE I
Msp I
Hpa II
ScrF I
Nci I
Dsa V
BstK I
Bcn I
BsaJ I

Rma I
Spe I
Rsa I
Csp6 I
Alu I
Alu I
Rma I
Alu I
Dsa I
BsaJ I
Sau96 I
Nla IV
Ava II

GTCGGTACTAGTTAGCTTAACCTAGCTCTGTATCTGGGGGACCCTGGTGGAAGTTCGGAAACAACCGGGCCGCAC 1200
CAGCCATGATCAATCGATTGATCGAGACATAGACCGCTGGGCCACCACTTGACTGCTCAAGCCTGTGTGGGGCCGGCTTG

1125 1134 1142 1157 1189 1200
1125 1157 1189
1127 1157 1189
1128 1161 1189
1161 1189
1190
1190
1191
1191
1191
1191
1191
1191
1192
1193

ScrF I
EcoR II
Aha II
BsmA I
Dsa V
ScrF I
BstN I
EcoR II
BstK I
Dsa V
Aat II
BstN I
BsaJ I
BstK I
BsaJ I
Mae II
BceF I
Hae III
Sau96 I
Nla IV
Dde I
PshA I
Sau96 I
Hae III
Hinf I
Sau3A I
Mbo I
Dpn II
Dpn I
Pvu I
Mcr I
Ple I
BsiE I
Hinf I

CCTGGGAGACGTOCCAGGGACTTGGGGGCGGTTTTGTGGGCGAAGCTGAGTCCATAAATCCCGATCGTTTAGACTCT 1280
GGACCCCTCTGCAGGGTCCCTGAAGCCCCCGGCCAAAAACACCGGGCTGGACTCAGGATTTTAGGGCTAGCAAATCCTGAGA

1201 1209 1213 1226 1240 1250 1264 1275
1201 1214 1227 1240 1250 1264 1275
1201 1214 1228 1245 1264
1201 1208 1229 1248 1265
1201 1214 1265
1201 1214 1265
1206 1214 1265
1208 1214
1214
1214
BsiY I
HgiA I
Bsp1286 I
ApaL I
Dde I
Mnl I
Mnl. I
BsmA I
Fau I
Mnl I

TGTGGTGCACCCCCCTTAGAGGAGGGATATGTGGTCTCGGTAGGAGAGAGAACCTAAAACAGTTCCCGCTCGTCTGAA 1360
AACCAAGTGGGGGGGAATCTCTCCCTATACACCAAGACCATCTCTGCACTTTGGATTTTGTCAAGGGCGGAGGCAGACTT

1284 1294 1301 1323 1345 1349
1284 1298
1284
1291

FIGURE 3E

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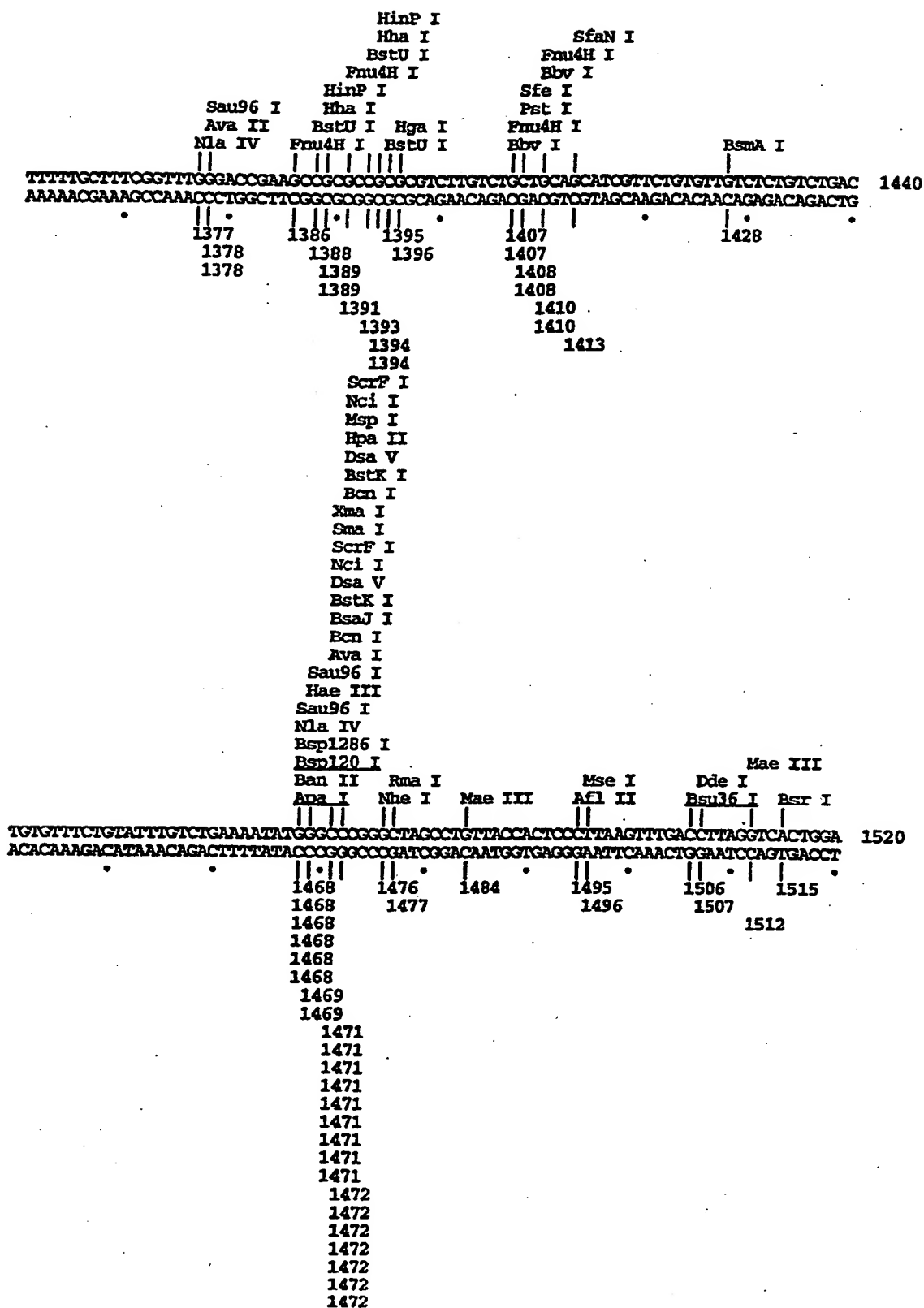


FIGURE 3F
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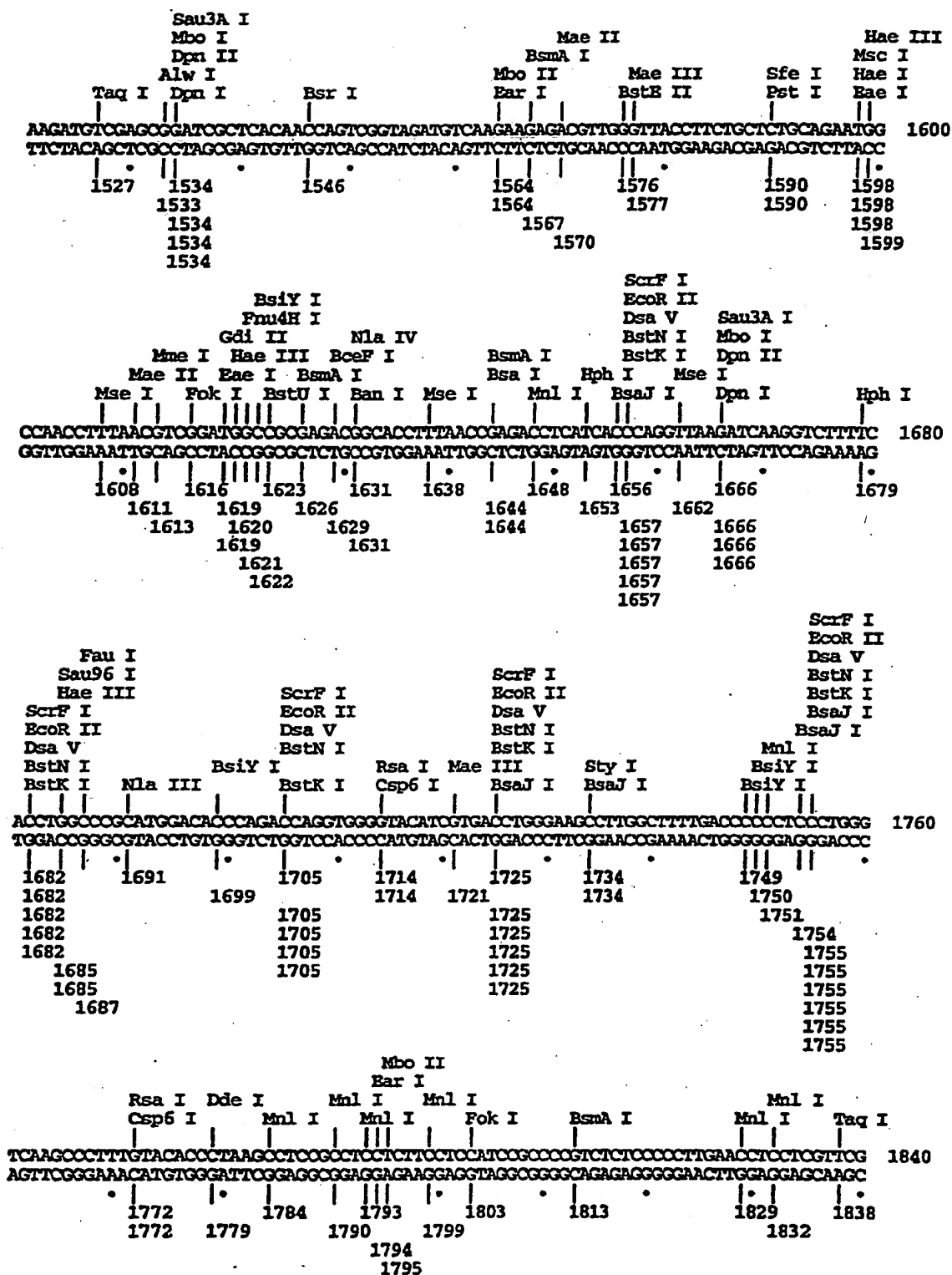


FIGURE 3G
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[illegible]

FIGURE 3H
SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

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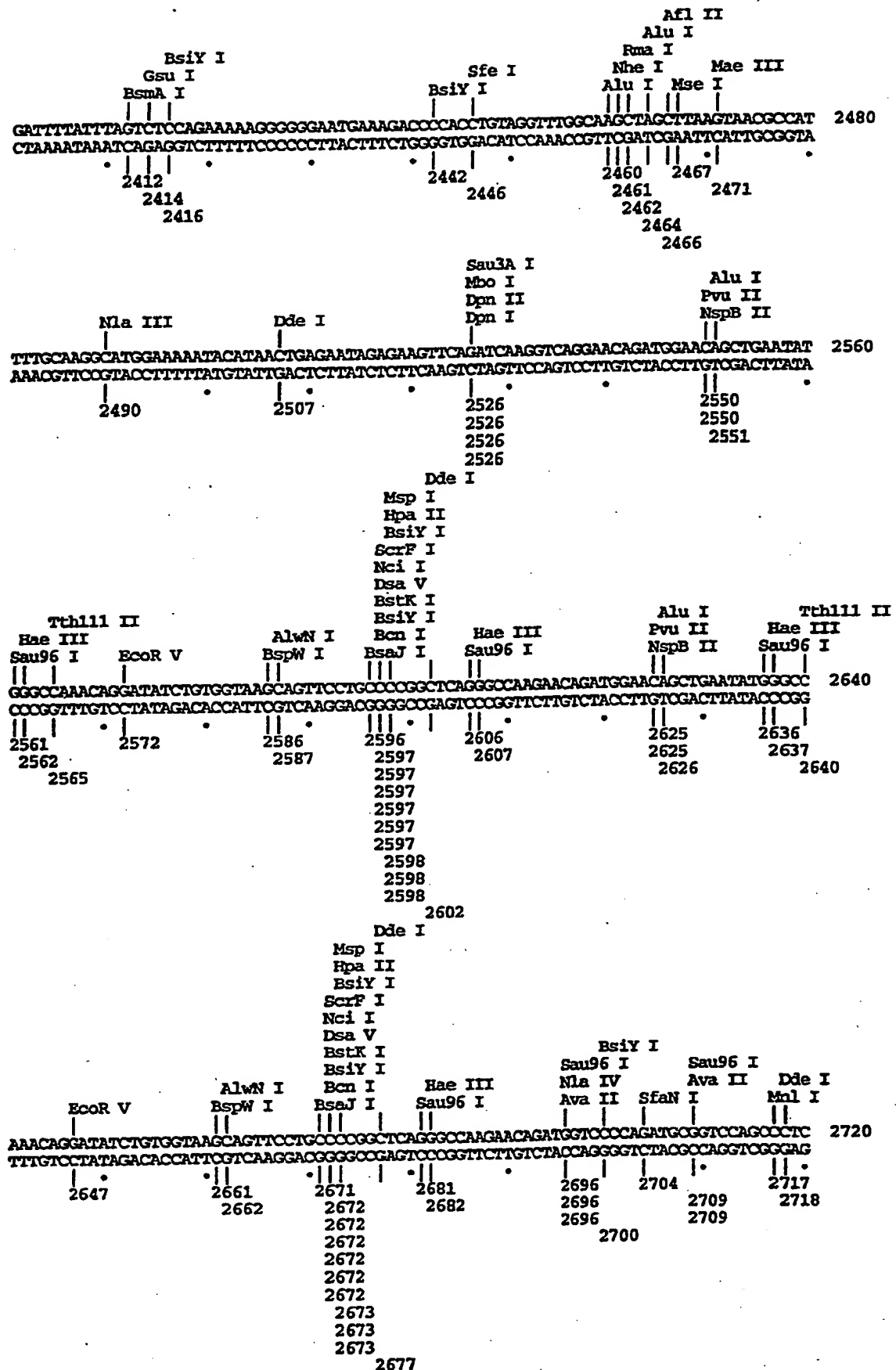
Mae II
Pml I
BsaA I
Alu I
Fnu4H I
Bbv I
BceF I
SfaN I
Mnl I
Acc I
Fnu4H I
BsiY I
Fnu4H I
Bbv I

TTACACAGTCTGCTGACCAACCCCCACCGCCCTCAAAAGTAGAAGGCATGCGAGCTTGGATACAGCGCGGCCACGTGAAGG 2240
AATGTGTGCAGGACGACTGGTGGGGGTGGGGGAGTTTCATCTGGCGGTAGCGTGAACCTATGTGCGGGCGGGTGCACCTTC

2191 2198 2205 2210 2210 2212 2225 2230 2231 2231 2232 2240 2240

FIGURE 31
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FIGURE 3J
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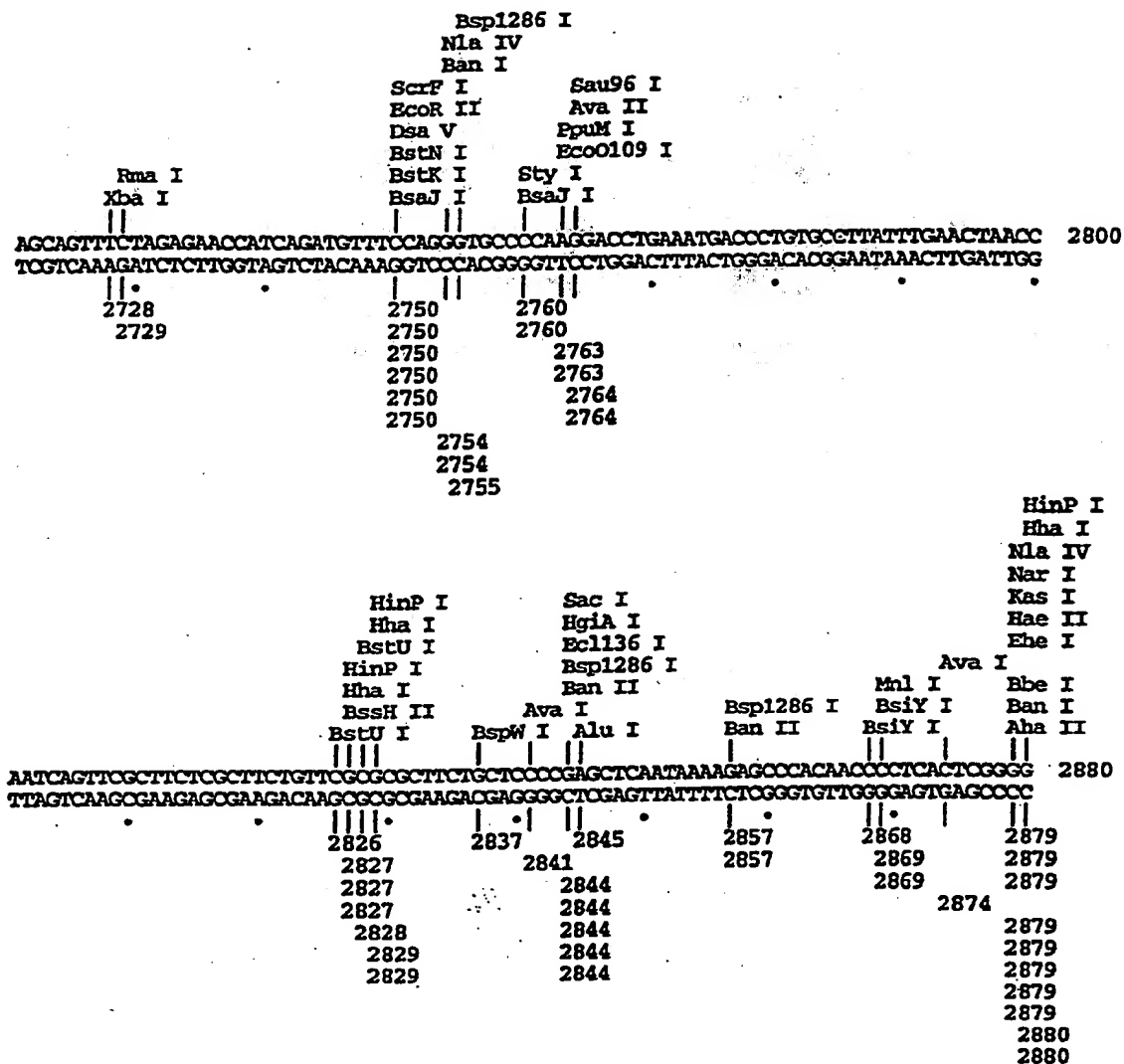


FIGURE 3K

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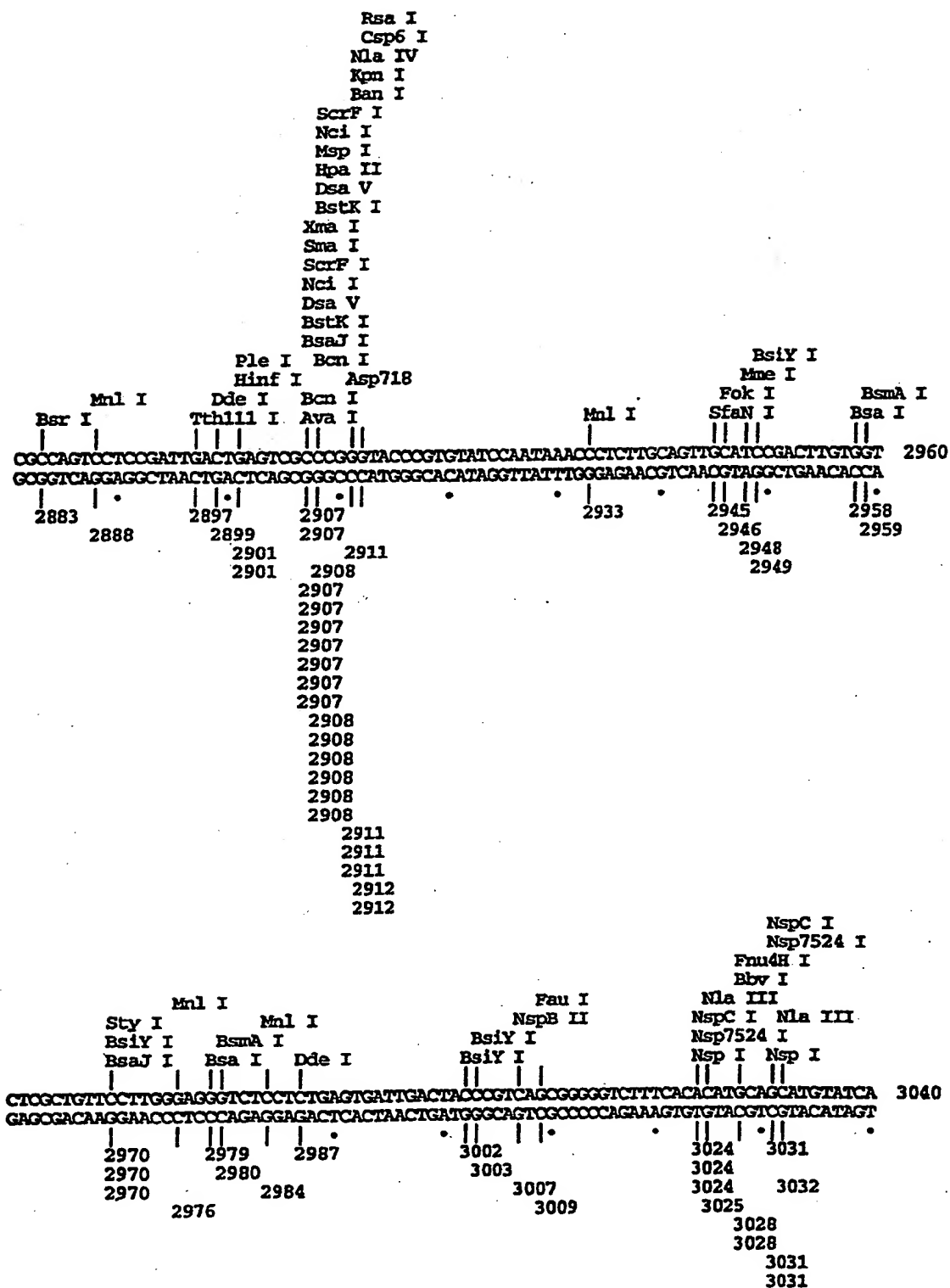


FIGURE 3L
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[illegible]

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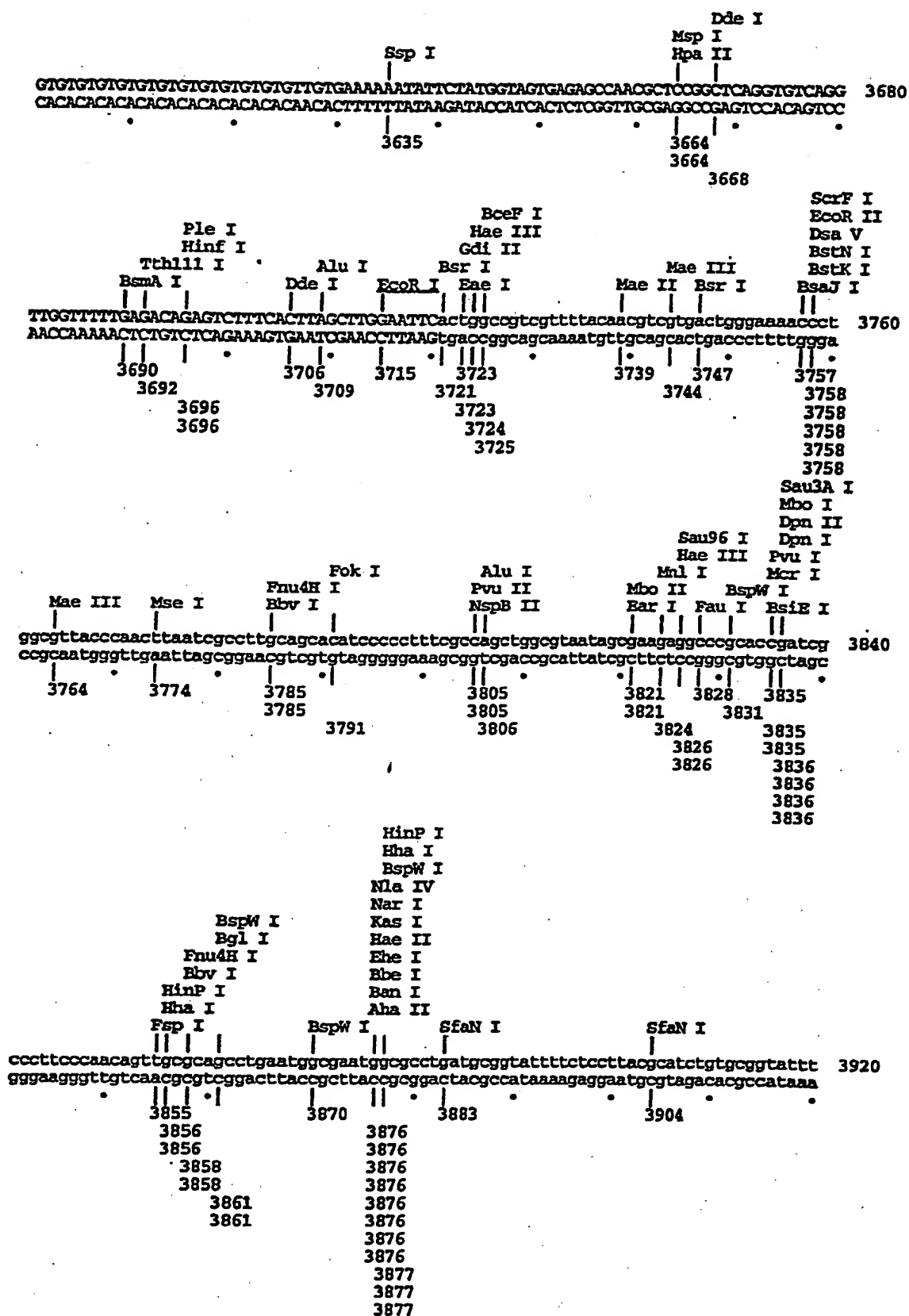
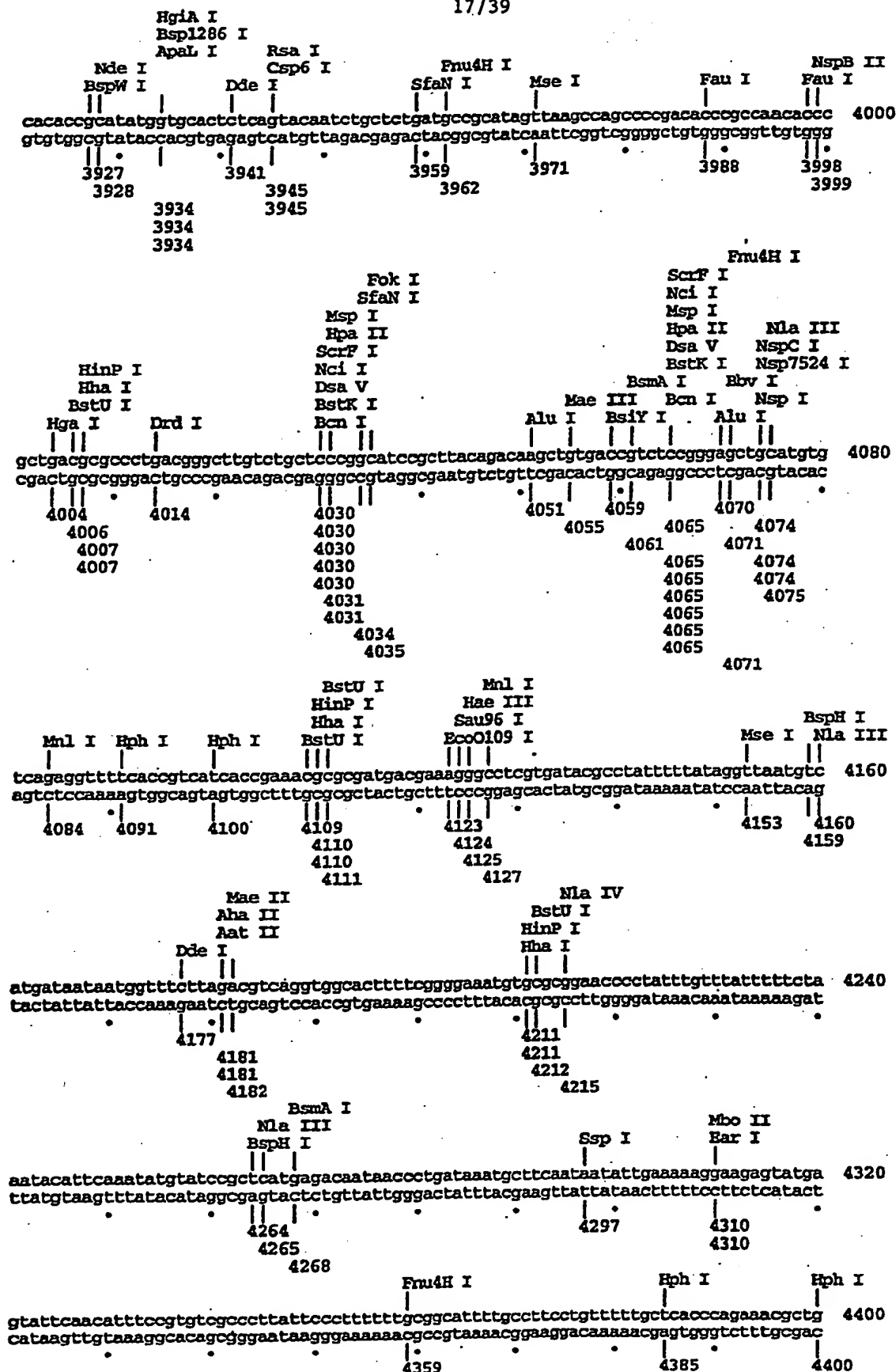


FIGURE 3N
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FIGURE 30
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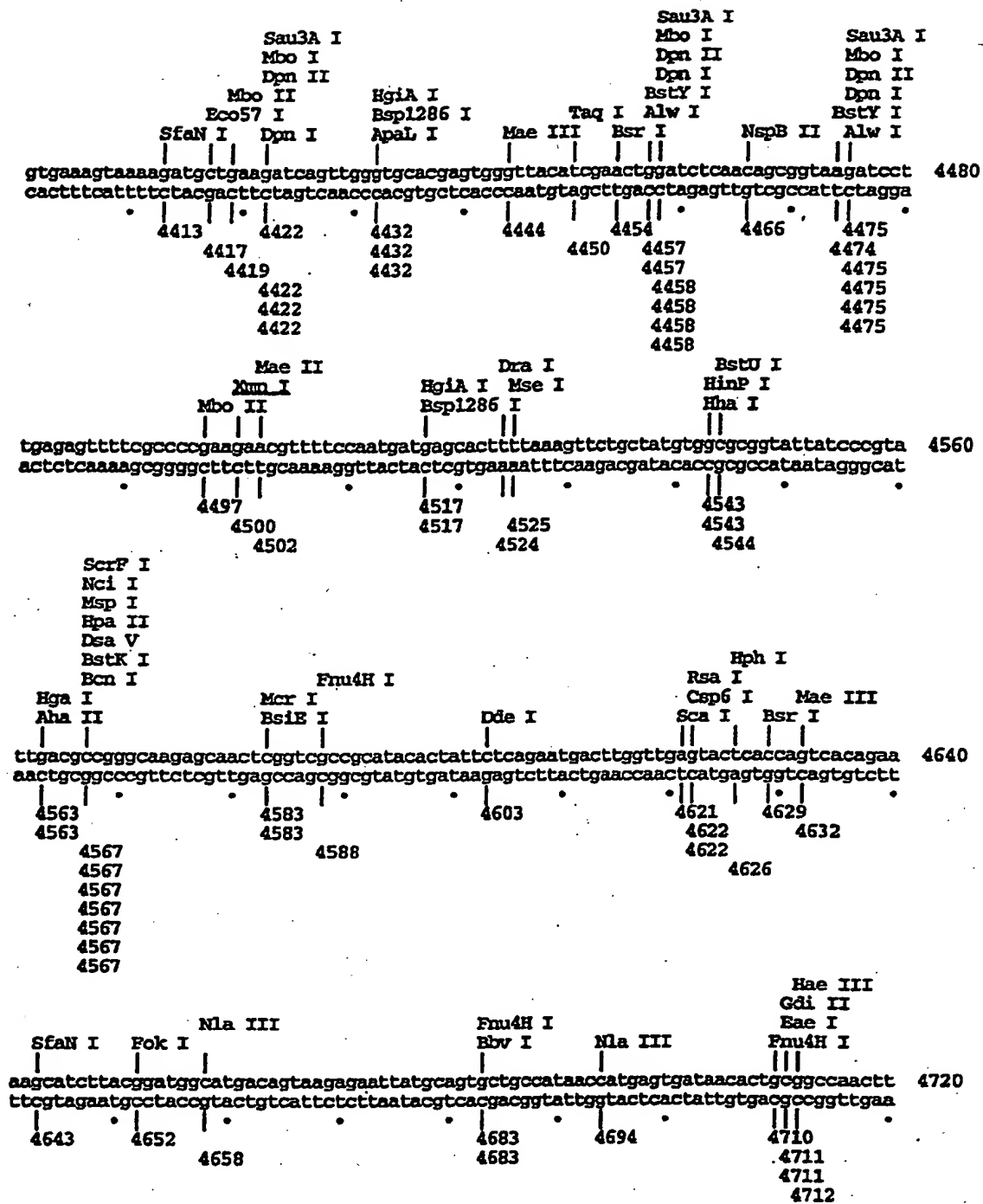


FIGURE 3P

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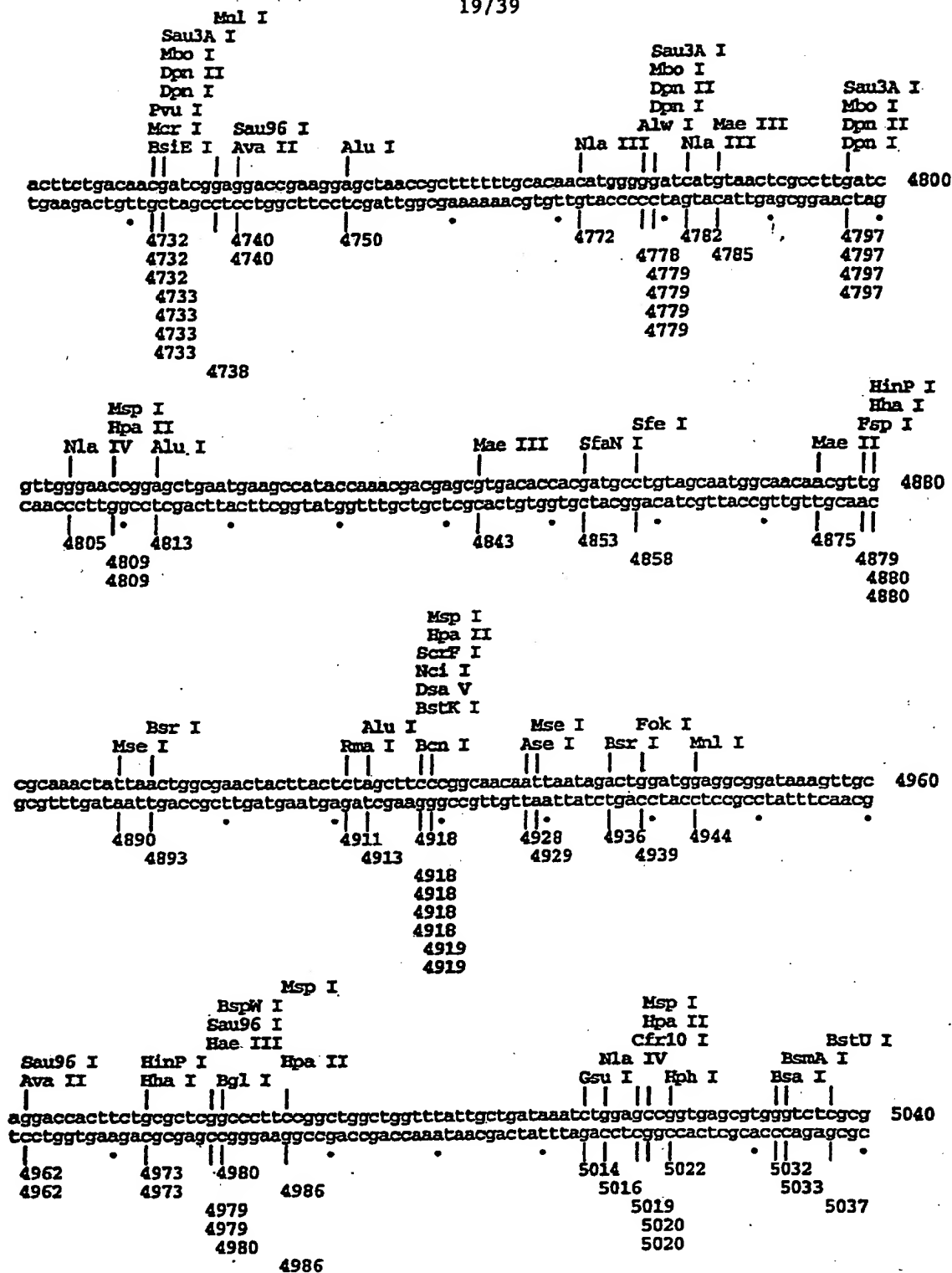


FIGURE 3Q

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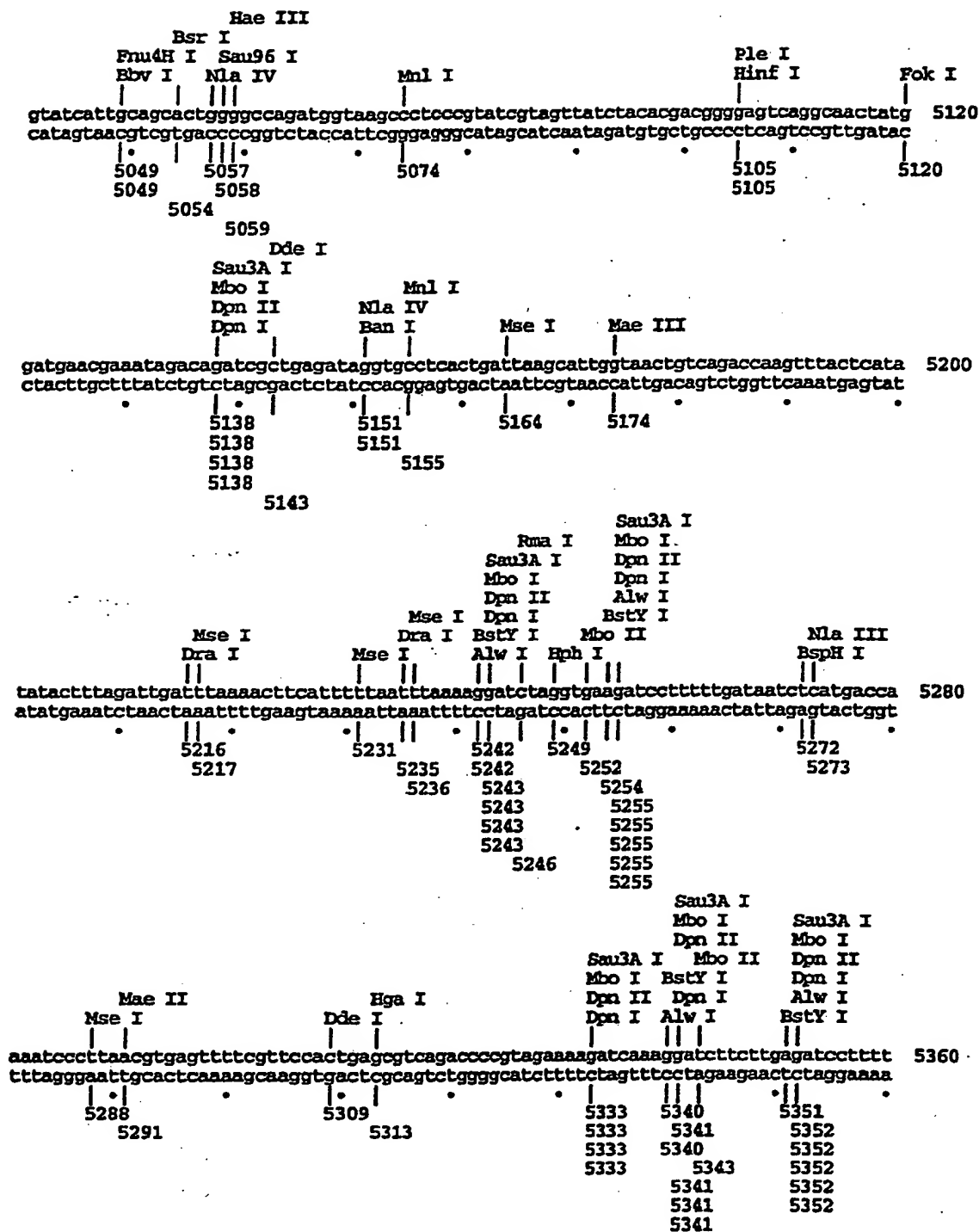


FIGURE 3R

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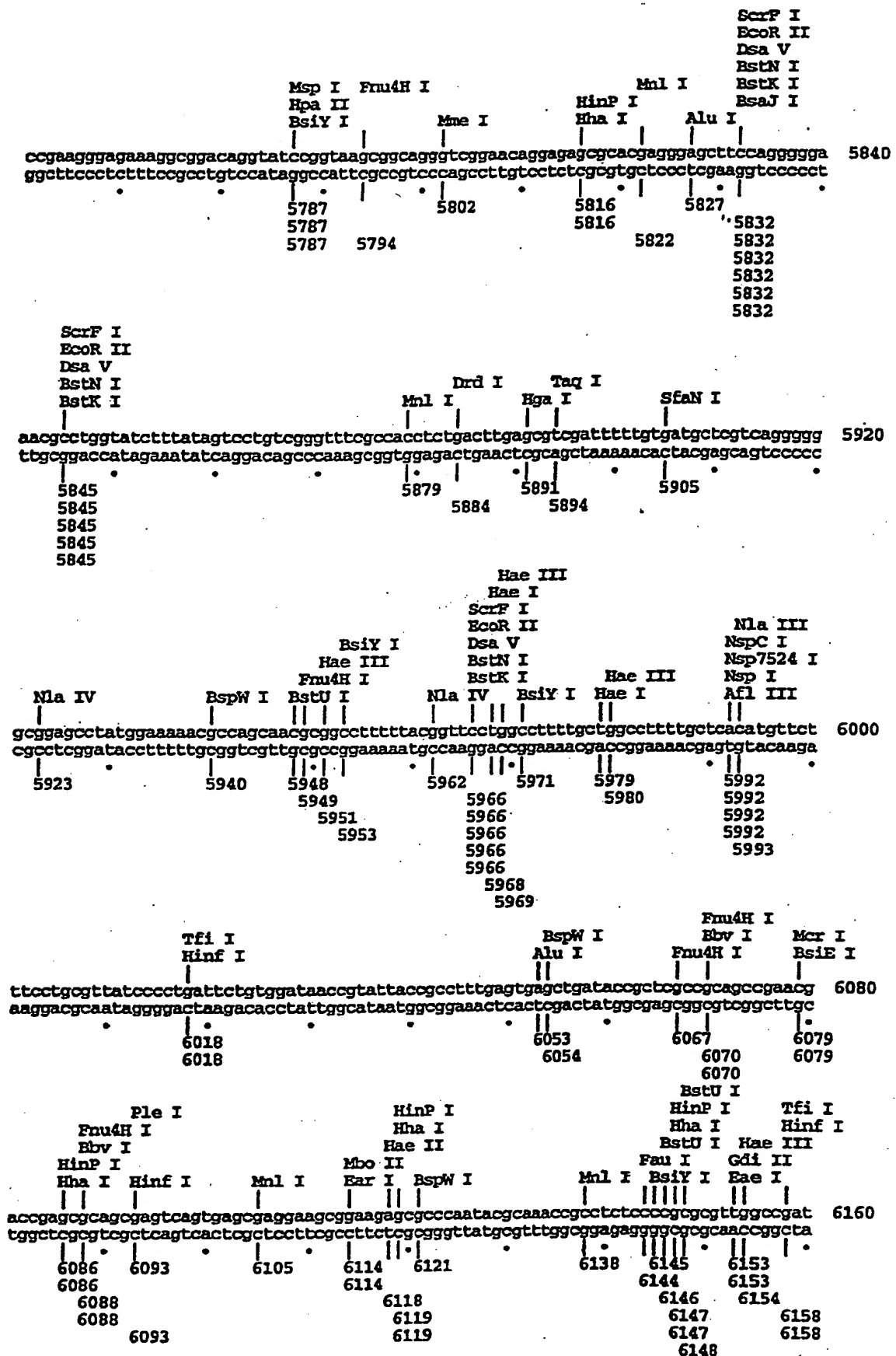


FIGURE 3T

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

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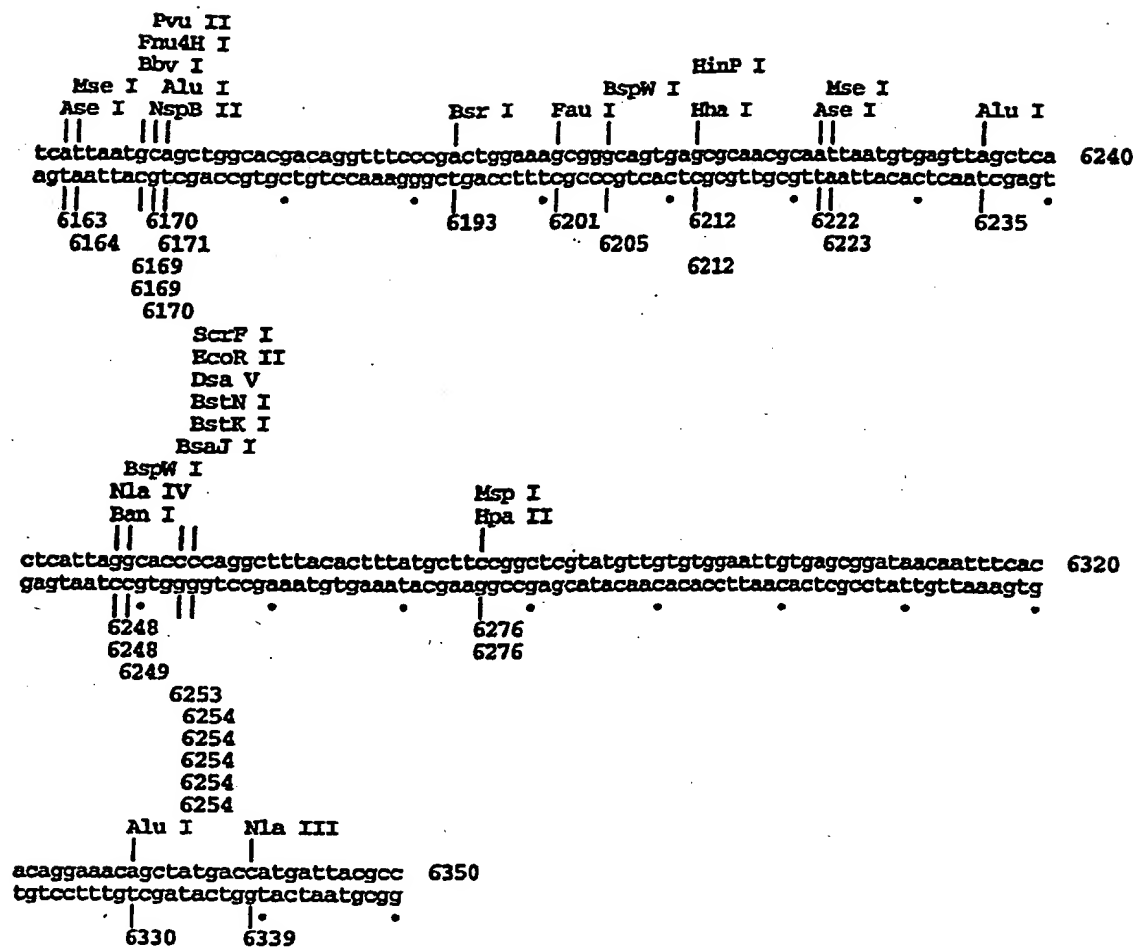


FIGURE 3U

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```
aagcttgggctgcaggtcgatcgactctagaggatcgatccccaccATGgGTCAATCACG
1 -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 60
ttcgaacccgacgtccagctagctgagatctcctagctaggggtggTACcCAGTTAGTGC

MetGlyGlnSerArg -

CTACCTCCTCTTTTTGGCCACCCTTGCCCTCCTAAACCACCTCAGTTTGGCCAGGGTCAT
61 -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 120
GATGGAGGAGAAAAACCGGTGGGAACGGGAGGATTTGGTGGAGTCAAACCGGTCCCAGTA

TyrLeuLeuPheLeuAlaThrLeuAlaLeuLeuAsnHisLeuSerLeuAlaArgValIle -

TCCAGTCTCTGGACCTGCCAGGTGTCTTAGCCAGTCCCGAAACCTGCTGAAGACCACAGA
121 -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 180
AGGTCAGAGACCTGGACGGTCCACAGAATCGGTCAGGGCTTTGGACGACTTCTGGTGTCT

ProValSerGlyProAlaArgCysLeuSerGlnSerArgAsnLeuLeuLysThrThrAsp -

TGACATGGTGAAGACGGCCAGAGAAAACTGAAACATTATTCTGCACTGCTGAAGACAT
181 -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 240
ACTGTACCACCTTCTGCCGGTCTCTTTTGGACTTTGTAATAAGGACGTGACGACTTCTGTA

AspMetValLysThrAlaArgGluLysLeuLysHisTyrSerCysThrAlaGluAspIle -
```

FIGURE 4A

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241 CGATCATGAAGACATCACACGGGACCAACCAGCACATTGAAGACCTGTTTACCACTGGA
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 300
GCTAGTACTTCTGTAGTGTGCCCTGGTTTGGTCGTGTAACCTTCTGGACAAATGGTGACCT

AspHisGluAspIleThrArgAspGlnThrSerThrLeuLysThrCysLeuProLeuGlu -

301 ACTACACAAGAACGAGAGTTGCCTGGCTACTAGAGAGACTTCTCCACAACAAGAGGGAG
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 360
TGATGTGTTCTTGCTCTCAACGGACCGATGATCTCTCTGAAGAAGGTGTTGTTCTCCCTC

LeuHisLysAsnGluSerCysLeuAlaThrArgGluThrSerSerThrThrArgGlySer -

361 CTGCCTGCCCCACAGAAGACGTCTTTGATGATGACCCTGTGCCTTGGTAGCATCTATGA
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 420
GACGGACGGGGGTGTCTTCTGCAGAACTACTACTGGGACACGGAACCATCGTAGATACT

CysLeuProProGlnLysThrSerLeuMetMetThrLeuCysLeuGlySerIleTyrGlu -

421 GGACTTGAAGATGTACCAGACAGAGTTCCAGGCCATCAACGCAGCACTTCAGAATCACAA
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 480
CCTGAACTTCTACATGGTCTGTCTCAAGGTCCGGTAGTTGCGTCGTGAAGTCTTAGTGTT

AspLeuLysMetTyrGlnThrGluPheGlnAlaIleAsnAlaAlaLeuGlnAsnHisAsn -

481 CCATCAGCAGATCATTCTAGACAAGGGCATGCTGGTGGCCATCGATGAGCTGATGCAGTC
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 540
GGTAGTCGTCTAGTAAGATCTGTTCCCGTACGACCACCGGTAGCTACTCGACTACGTCAG

HisGlnGlnIleIleLeuAspLysGlyMetLeuValAlaIleAspGluLeuMetGlnSer -

FIGURE 4B

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541 TCTGAATCATAATGGCGAGACTCTGCGCCAGAAACCTCCTGTGGGAGAAGCAGACCCCTTA
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 600
AGACTTAGTATTACCGCTCTGAGACGCGGTCTTTGGAGGACACCCTCTTCGTCTGGGAAT
LeuAsnHisAsnGlyGluThrLeuArgGlnLysProProValGlyGluAlaAspProTyr -

601 CAGAGTGAAAATGAAGCTCTGCATCCTGCTTCACGCCTTCAGCACCCGCGTCGTGACCAT
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 660
GTCTCACTTTTACTTCGAGACGTAGGACGAAGTGC GGAAGTCGTGGGCGCAGCACTGGTA
ArgValLysMetLysLeuCysIleLeuLeuHisAlaPheSerThrArgValValThrIle -

661 CAACAGGGTGATGGGCTATCTGAGCTCCGCCTGagaattcattgatccactag
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 720
GTTGTCCCACTACCCGATAGACTCGAGGCGGACTctttaagtaactaggtgatc
AsnArgValMetGlyTyrLeuSerSerAlaEnd

FIGURE 4C

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1 AAGCTTGGGCTGCAGGTCGATCGACTCTAGAGGATCGATCCCCACCATGGGTCCTCAGAA
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 60
TTCGAACCCGACGTCCAGCTAGCTGAGATCTCCTAGCTAGGGGTGGTACCCAGGAGTCTT
Met Gly Pro Gln Lys -

61 GCTAACCATCTCCTGGTTTGCCATCGTTTTGCTGGTGTCTCCACTCATGGCCATGTGGGA
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 120
CGATTGGTAGAGGACCAAACGGTAGCAAACGACCACAGAGGTGAGTACCGGTACACCCT
LeuThrIleSerTrpPheAlaIleValLeuLeuValSerProLeuMetAlaMetTrpGlu -

121 GCTGGAGAAAGACGTTTATGTTGTAGAGGTGGACTGGACTCCCGATGCCCCCTGGAGAAAC
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 180
CGACCTCTTTCTGCAAATACAACATCTCCACCTGACCTGAGGGCTACGGGGACCTCTTTG
LeuGluLysAspValTyrValValGluValAspTrpThrProAspAlaProGlyGluThr -

181 AGTGAACCTCACCTGTGACACGCCTGAAGAAGATGACATCACCTGGACCTCAGACCAGAG
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 240
TCACTTGGAGTGGACACTGTGCGGACTTCTTCTACTGTAGTGGACCTGGAGTCTGGTCTC
ValAsnLeuThrCysAspThrProGluGluAspAspIleThrTrpThrSerAspGlnArg -

FIGURE 5A

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ACATGGAGTCATAGGCTCTGGAAAGACCCTGACCATCACTGTCAAAGAGTTTCTAGATGC
241 -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 300
TGTACCTCAGTATCCGAGACCTTTCTGGGACTGGTAGTGACAGTTTCTCAAAGATCTACG -
HisGlyValIleGlySerGlyLysThrLeuThrIleThrValLysGluPheLeuAspAla -

TGGCCAGTACACCTGCCACAAAGGAGGCGAGACTCTGAGCCACTCACATCTGCTGCTCCA
301 -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 360
ACCGGTCATGTGGACGGTGTTTCCTCCGCTCTGAGACTCGGTGAGTGTAGACGACGAGGT
GlyGlnTyrThrCysHisLysGlyGlyGluThrLeuSerHisSerHisLeuLeuLeuHis -

CAAGAAGGAAAATGGAATTTGGTCCACTGAAATTTTAAAAAATTTCAAAAACAAGACTTT
361 -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 420
GTTCTTCCTTTTACCTTAAACCAGGTGACTTTAAATTTTAAAGTTTTTGTCTCTGAAA
LysLysGluAsnGlyIleTrpSerThrGluIleLeuLysAsnPheLysAsnLysThrPhe -

CCTGAAGTGTGAAGCACCAAATTACTCCGGACGGTTCACGTGCTCATGGCTGGTGCAAAG
421 -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 480
GGACTTCACACTTCGTGGTTTAATGAGGCCTGCCAAGTGCACGAGTACCGACCACGTTTC
LeuLysCysGluAlaProAsnTyrSerGlyArgPheThrCysSerTrpLeuValGlnArg -

FIGURE 5B

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AAACATGGACTTGAAGTTCAACATCAAGAGCAGTAGCAGTTCCCCTGACTCTCGGGCAGT
481 -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 540
TTTGTACCTGAACCTTCAAGTTGTAGTTCTCGTCATCGTCAAGGGGACTGAGAGCCCGTCA
AsnMetAspLeuLysPheAsnIleLysSerSerSerSerSerProAspSerArgAlaVal -

GACATGTGGAATGGCGTCTCTGTCTGCAGAGAAGGTCACACTGGACCAAAGGGACTATGA
541 -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 600
CTGTACACCTTACCGCAGAGACAGACGTCTCTTCCAGTGTGACCTGGTTTCCCTGATACT
ThrCysGlyMetAlaSerLeuSerAlaGluLysValThrLeuAspGlnArgAspTyrGlu -

GAAGTATTTCAGTGTCTGCCCAGGAGGATGTACCTGCCCAACTGCCGAGGAGACCCTGCC
601 -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 660
CTTCATAAGTCACAGGACCGTCCTCCTACAGTGGACGGGTTGACGGCTCCTCTGGGACGG
LysTyrSerValSerCysGlnGluAspValThrCysProThrAlaGluGluThrLeuPro -

CATTGAACTGGCGTTGGAAGCACGGCAGCAGAATAAATATGAGAACTACAGCACCAGCTT
661 -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 720
GTAAGTTGACCGCAACCTTCGTGCCGTCGTCTTATTTATACTCTTGATGTCGTGGTCGAA
IleGluLeuAlaLeuGluAlaArgGlnGlnAsnLysTyrGluAsnTyrSerThrSerPhe -

CTTCATCAGGGACATCATCAAACCAGACCCGCCCAAGAACTTGCAGATGAAGCCTTTGAA
721 -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 780
GAAGTAGTCCCTGTAGTAGTTTGGTCTGGGCGGGTCTTGAACGTCTACTTCGGAAACTT
PheIleArgAspIleIleLysProAspProProLysAsnLeuGlnMetLysProLeuLys -

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FIGURE 5C

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GAACTCACAGGTGGAGGTCAGCTGGGAGTACCCTGACTCCTGGAGCACTCCCCATTCTTA
781 -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 840
CTTGAGTGTCCACCTCCAGTCGACCCTCATGGGACTGAGGACCTCGTGAGGGGTAAGGAT
AsnSerGlnValGluValSerTrpGluTyrProAspSerTrpSerThrProHisSerTyr -

CTTCTCCCTCAAGTTCTTTGTTTGAATCCAGCGCAAGAAAGAAAAGATGAAGGAGACAGA
841 -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 900
GAAGAGGGGAGTTCAAGAAACAAGCTTAGGTGCGGTTCTTTCTTTCTACTTCCTCTGTCT
PheSerLeuLysPhePheValArgIleGlnArgLysLysGluLysMetLysGluThrGlu -

GGAGGGGTGTAACCAGAAAGGTGCGTTCCTCGTAGAGAAGACATCTACCGAAGTCCAATG
901 -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 960
CCTCCCCACATTGGTCTTTCCACGCAAGGAGCATCTCTTCTGTAGATGGCTTCAGGTTAC
GluGlyCysAsnGlnLysGlyAlaPheLeuValGluLysThrSerThrGluValGlnCys -

CAAAGGCGGGAATGTCTGCGTGCAAGCTCAGGATCGCTATTACAATTCTTCATGCAGCAA
961 -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ 1020
GTTTCCGCCCTTACAGACGCACGTTGAGTCTTAGCGATAATGTTAAGGAGTACGTCGTT
LysGlyGlyAsnValCysValGlnAlaGlnAspArgTyrTyrAsnSerSerCysSerLys -

GTGGGCATGTGTTCCCTGCAGGGTCCGATCCTAGGAATTCC
1021 -----+-----+-----+-----+ 1061
CACCCGTACACAAGGGACGTCCCAGGCTAGGATCTTAAGG
TrpAlaCysValProCysArgValArgSerEnd

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FIGURE 5D

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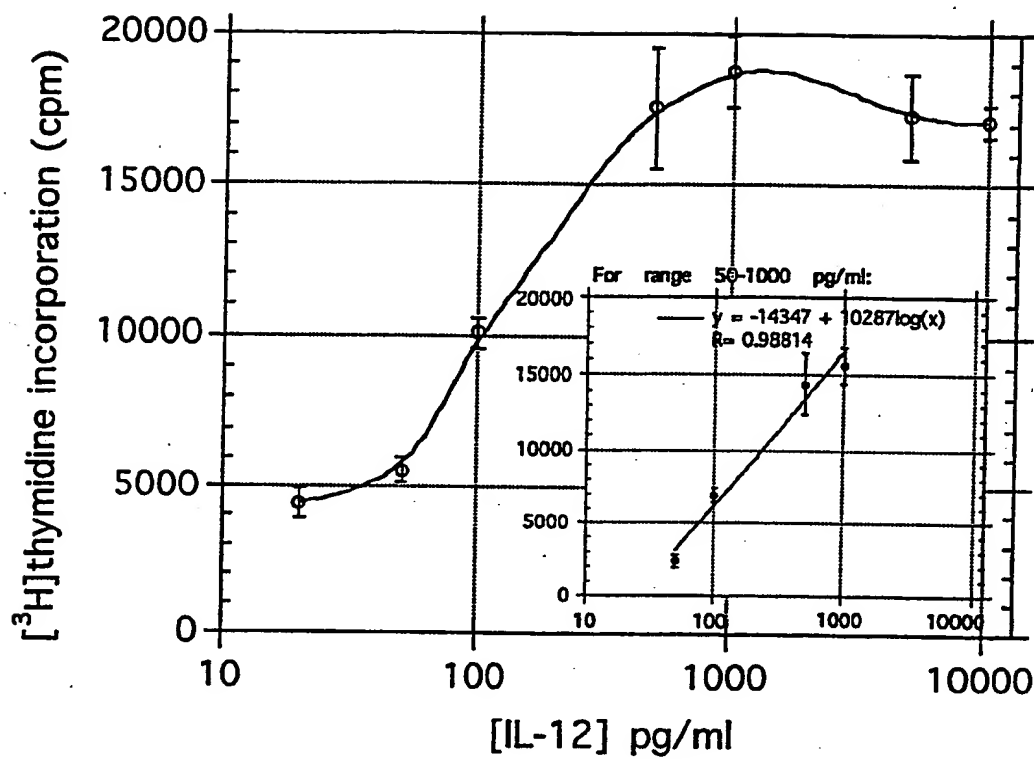
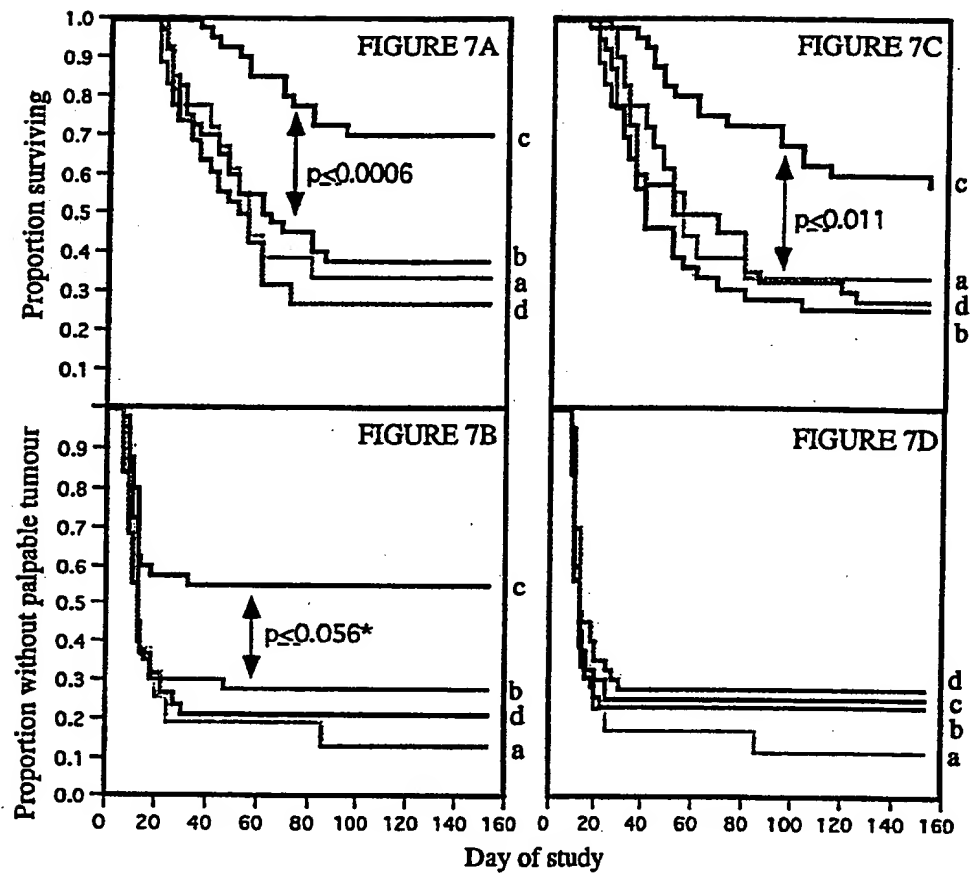


FIGURE 6



Type of immunotherapy treatment:

- a — no treatment
- b — GM-CSF-secreting cells
- c — IL-12-secreting cells
- d — wild-type cells

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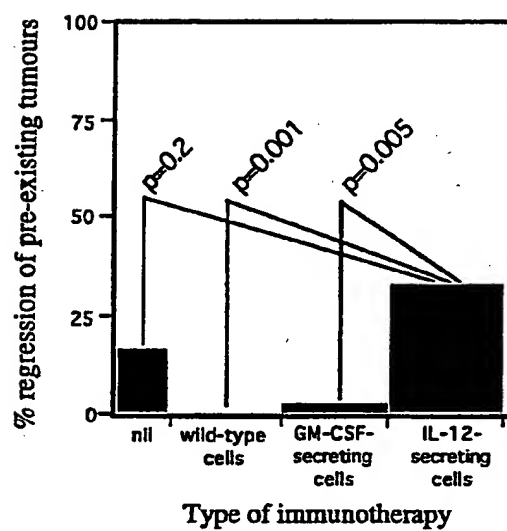


FIGURE 8

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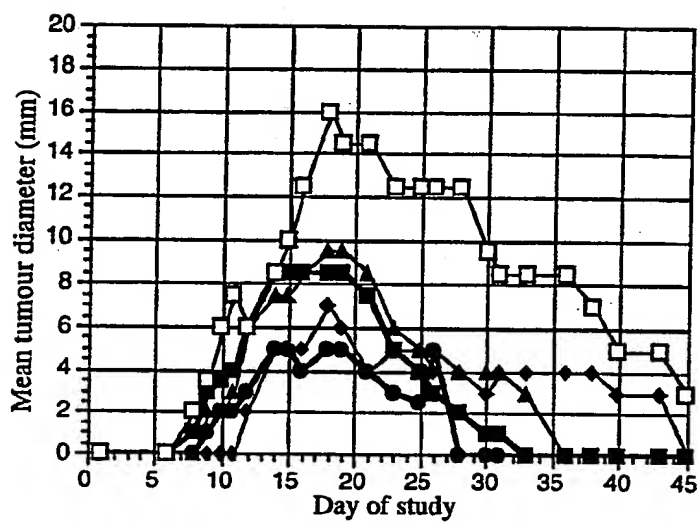
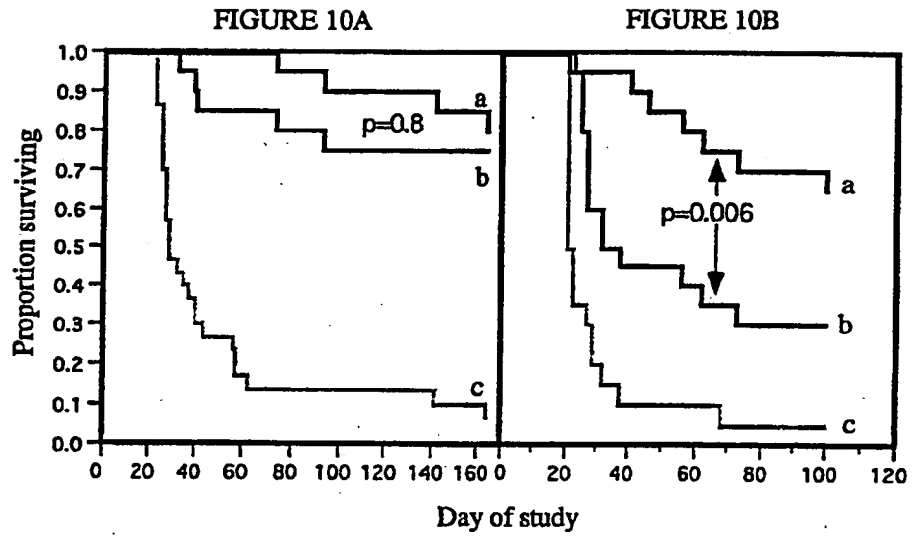
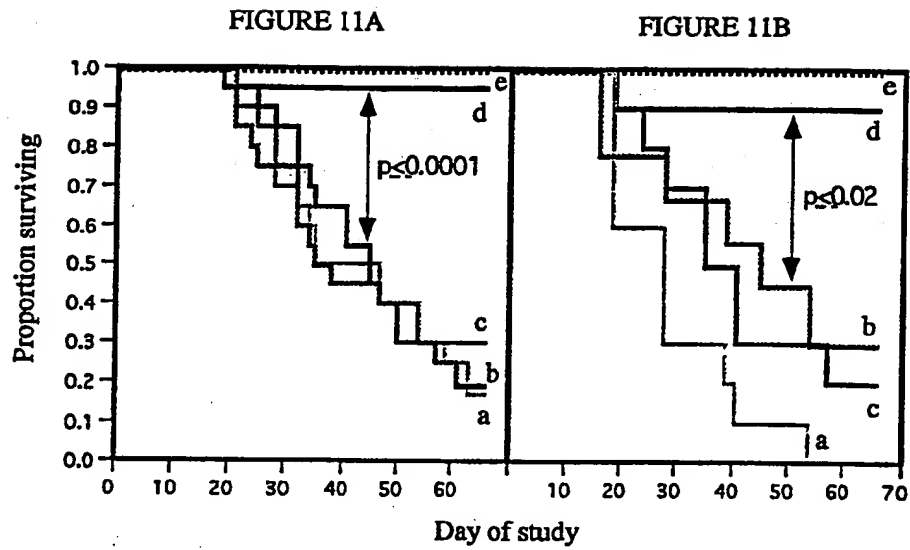


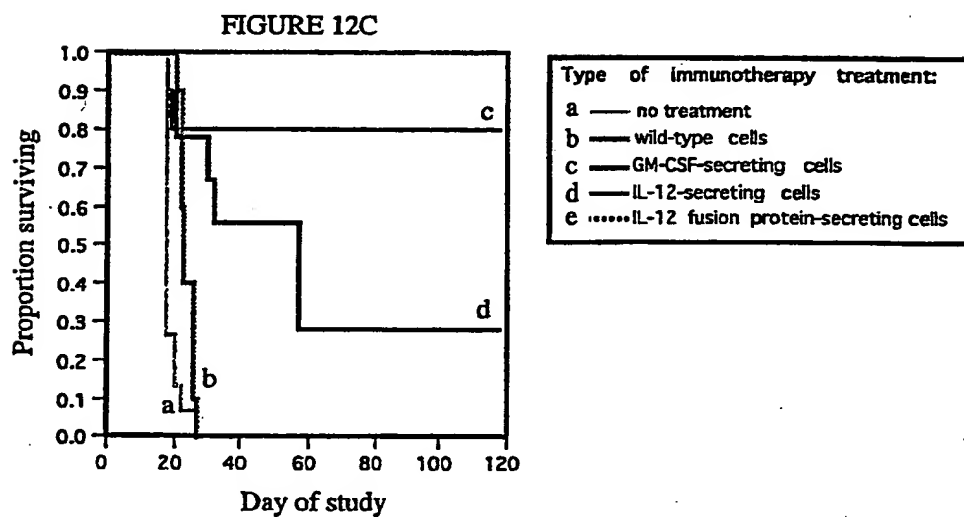
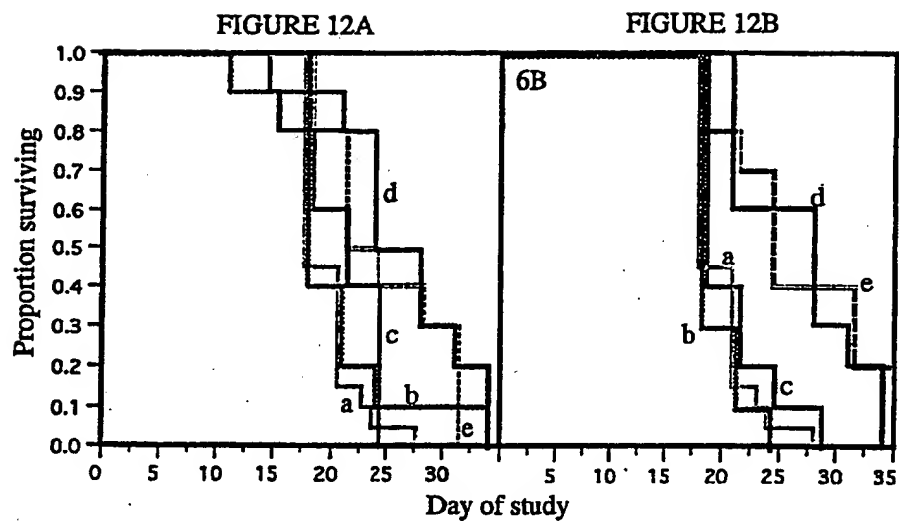
FIGURE 9



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FIGURE 13A

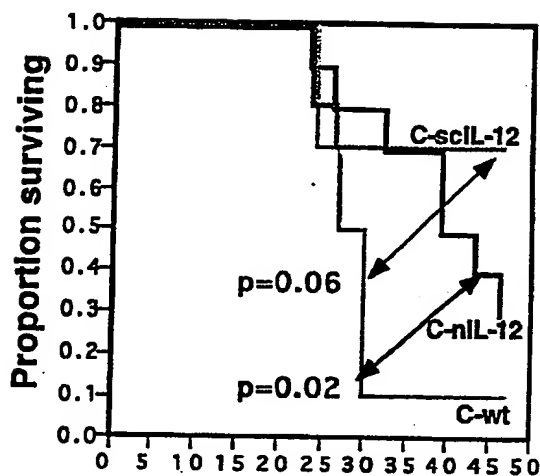
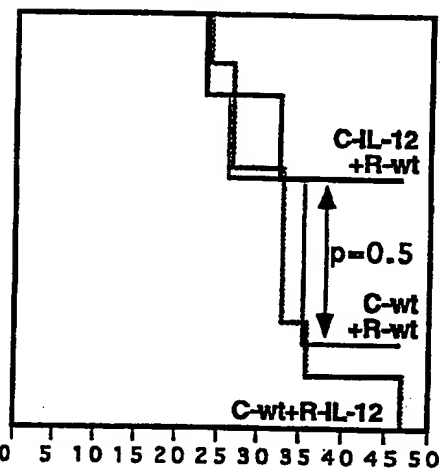


FIGURE 13B



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FIGURE 14A

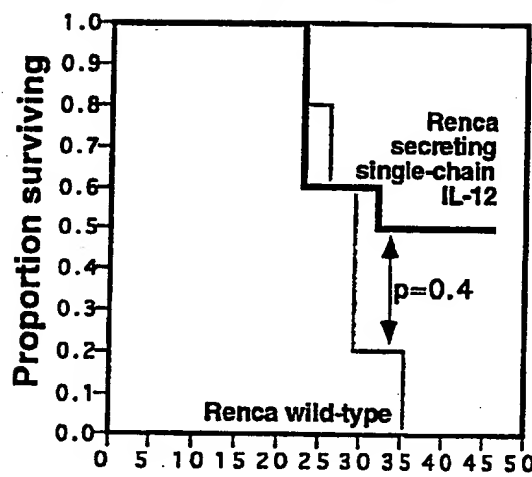
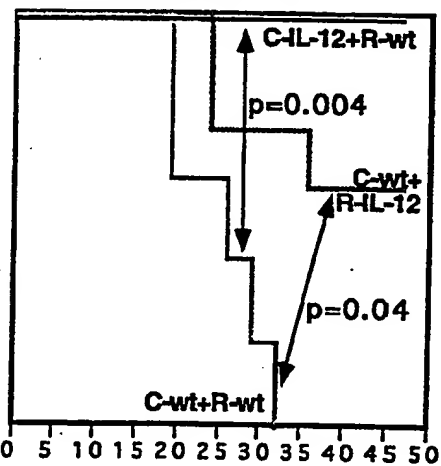


FIGURE 14B



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 96/01787

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 6 C12N15/62 C07K14/54 C07K19/00 A61K48/00 C12N15/24
 C12N15/83 A61K38/20

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 C07K C12N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF IMMUNOLOGY , vol. 25, no. 1, January 1995, pages 137-146, XP000574005 A. MARTINOTTI ET AL: "CD4 T cells inhibit in vivo the CD8-mediated immune response against murine colon carcinoma cells transduced with Interleukin-12 genes" see the whole document	23,24, 27,35
Y	---	1-4, 7-14, 17-20
	---	---

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
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- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
- *Z* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

25 June 1996

Date of mailing of the international search report

09.07.96

Name and mailing address of the ISA

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 Fax (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Le Cornec, N

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

In International Application No
PCT/US 96/01787

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF USA, vol. 85, August 1988, WASHINGTON US, pages 5879-5883, XP002006553 J.S. HUSTON ET AL: "Protein engineering of Antibody binding sites : recovery of specific activity in anti-digoxin single-chain Fv analogue produced in Escherichia coli" cited in the application	5,6
Y	see the whole document	1-4, 7-14, 17-20
Y	--- PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF USA, vol. 88, May 1991, WASHINGTON US, pages 4143-4147, XP002006554 U. GUBLER ET AL: "Coexpression of two distinct genes is required to generate secreted bioactive cytotoxic lymphocyte maturation factor" see the whole document	1-4, 7-14, 17-20
X	--- EP,A,0 614 982 (ENIRICERCH S.P.A.) 14 September 1994	5,6
Y	see abstract; claims; figure 3	1-4, 7-14, 17-20
X	--- WO,A,94 13806 (THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY) 23 June 1994	5,6
Y	see abstract; figures 9,10 see page 2	1-4, 7-14, 17-20
A	--- EP,A,0 433 827 (F.HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE AG) 26 June 1991 see claims 16,30 -----	23

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US 96/ 01787

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
Please see Further Information sheet enclosed.
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 96/01787

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP-A-614982	14-09-94	JP-A- 7075581	20-03-95

W0-A-9413806	23-06-94	AU-B- 5747794	04-07-94
		CA-A- 2117477	23-06-94
		EP-A- 0628078	14-12-94
		JP-T- 7503622	20-04-95

EP-A-433827	26-06-91	AU-B- 5471294	09-06-94
		AU-B- 6834990	27-06-91
		CA-A- 2032653	23-06-91
		JP-A- 5294999	09-11-93
